

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

Vol 1 No 2

4 January 1978

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A 1

UNITED STATES

PRESIDENT CARTER'S VISIT TO INDIA REPORTED

OW031834Y Peking NCNA in English 1825 GMT 3 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 3, 1978 (HSINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter and his wife paid a visit to India from January 1 to 3, according to a report from New Delhi. President Carter met with Indian President Neela Sanjeeva Reddy and had talks with Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai on subjects of bilateral and international concern.

Carter attended a reception in his honour given by Indian Parliamentary yesterday. In his speech at the reception, he said that his country was "eager" to maintain and improve political and economic cooperation with India. In his speech, Desai said that differences may no doubt crop up from time to time between the two countries, but he was confident that "India and the United States will establish a healthy, relaxed and cooperative relationship." An Indian-U.S. joint declaration was signed today by Carter and Desai.

The Indo-U.S. Joint Commission held a meeting in New Delhi today to discuss ways of strengthening relations between the two countries in the fields of economy, culture and science and technology. U.S. Secretary of State Vance and Indian Foreign Minister Vajpayee attended the meeting.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EDWARD KENNEDY'S VISIT TO PRC

Meets Li Chiang

OW031603Y Peking NCNA in English 1556 GMT 3 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 3, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade, met and had a friendly talk with U.S. Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy here this afternoon. David Dean, deputy chief of the Liaison Office of the United States of America in China, was present on the occasion.

Feted by Huang Hua

OW031605Y Peking NCNA in English 1557 GMT 3 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 3, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua met and had a friendly conversation with U.S. Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy here this afternoon.

Later, Foreign Minister Huang Hua hosted a banquet in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy and their party. Present at the banquet was Huang Chen, minister of culture and former chief of the Chinese Liaison Office in the U.S.A. David Dean, deputy chief of the Liaison Office of the United States of America in China, attended the meeting and banquet. Also present on the occasions were Hao Te-ching and Kang Tai-sha, president and deputy secretary general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Chu Chi-chen, deputy director of the Department of American and Oceanian Affairs of the Foreign Ministry.

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PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Meets With Teng Hsiao-ping

OWO41245Y Peking NCNA in English 1236 GMT 4 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 4, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with U.S. Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy and their party. Among those present at the meeting were Hao Te-ching, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Wang Hail-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy and their party paid respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall this afternoon. The guests will soon leave Peking to visit south China before returning home.

SOVIET UNION

PEOPLE'S DAILY SCORES SOVIET SOCIAL IMPERIALISM

HKO40305Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 24 Dec 77 p 6 HK

[Article by Ho Chiang [0149 3068]: "Historical Retribution"]

[Text] Religious advocates embrace the idea of retribution, i.e. that good will be rewarded with good and evil with evil. This is of course an idealist interpretation. In social life, the do-gooders are not necessarily rewarded with good and the evildoers do not always get punished. The Greek fable of a peasant who saved a freezing snake only to be bitten by the snake is a negation of the idea of retribution.

But in the history of mankind, there exists a law analogous to retribution. This actually refers to the relations of cause and effect and the natural and logical development of things. Commenting on the 1857 anti-British uprisings in India, of the mercenaries recruited by Britain from among the natives, Marx said, "IN THE HISTORY OF MANKIND, THERE IS SOMETHING ANALOGOUS TO RETRIBUTION. ACCORDING TO THE LAW OF RETRIBUTION IN HISTORY, THE INSTRUMENT COINING RETRIBUTION IS NOT THE OPPRESSED BUT THE OPPRESSOR HIMSELF."

Marx cited at that time two examples: It was the aristocrats and not the peasant who first attacked the French monarchy; the uprisings in India were started by the mercenaries carefully trained by the British, and not by the peasants ruthlessly oppressed by the British. In reality, more cases can be found to corroborate such a law analogous to retribution.

Without going too far back, take World War II for example. U.S. imperialism made use of a large supply of arms to "help" Chiang Kai-shek massacre the Chinese revolutionary people. The Chinese revolutionary people in turn used these weapons to overthrow the Chiang dynasty and drive the U.S. aggressive forces out of mainland China. To lord it over the world, U.S. imperialism repeatedly launched aggressive wars. Yet it was these wars of aggression that weakened the power of the United States and turned its ambitions for world hegemony into a pipedream.

Now it is the turn of rising Soviet social imperialism to put this law of historical retribution to the test. For instance, the Soviet Union suppressed the Czechoslovak people's struggle against Soviet control through armed intervention. Yet the rumble of Soviet tanks through the streets of Prague woke up millions upon millions of the people in East Europe and made them see their own pathetic plight and learn how to wage struggle. In order to seize strategic areas in its contention with the United States for hegemony, the Soviet Union has frenziedly conducted such aggressive and expansionist activities as control, intervention, infiltration, subversion, etc. Yet it is precisely these activities that resulted in expulsion from one country after another. In order to facilitate its contention with the United States for the Middle East, the Soviet Union wished to maintain, through its control of Egypt, the status quo in the Middle East. Yet it was Egypt that broke the impasse by casting off Soviet Control and waging the October 1973 war. The Soviet Union made use of mercenaries for armed intervention in Angola in an attempt to turn Angola into its colony. Yet it is the very existence of these mercenaries that has made Angola a heavy burden on Soviet social imperialism and borne witness to its crime.... Due to the unusual revolutionary nature of this era, the pace of historical development is very fast. The changes and revolutions generated in 1 year far exceed those in a century. Soviet social imperialism will inevitably be confronted with more and more cases of historical retribution and at an ever quicker pace.

Materialist dialectics tells us that everything transforms itself into its opposite under given conditions. As far as the aggression and expansion of the two superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union--are concerned, what provides the necessary conditions for such a transformation is the exposure of their true imperialist features and the awakening and struggle of the people of various countries precipitated thereby. Such exposure, awakening and struggle will surely come to pass sooner or later. The wheel of history has rolled across the ruins of one empire after another. The day when mankind is allowed to contemplate the ruins of the superpowers is not too far off!

USSR SUFFERS DEFEATS IN EGYPT, SOMALIA, SUDAN

OW310748Y Peking NCNA in English 0736 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[NCNA correspondent's commentary]

[Text] Peking, December 31, 1977 (HSINHUA)--In the passing year, the Soviet Union suffered one defeat after another in the Arab region, particularly in Egypt, Sudan and Somalia. This year the Egyptian Government and people firmly rejected the Soviet threats and slanders and bravely stood the test of Soviet economic blockade and military pressure following the abolition of the Egyptian-Soviet treaty of "friendship and cooperation" last year. To cope with the shortage of arms caused by the Soviet arms embargo, the Egyptian Government purchased arms from various sources and manufactured some small arms and ammunition by itself or together with other Arab countries; and to retaliate the Soviet arms embargo it stopped its cotton supply to the Soviet Union as from last August 15.

The Sudanese people have won fresh victory in the struggle against Soviet hegemonism. Last May, the Sudanese Government expelled all the 90 Soviet military experts, manifesting the Sudanese people's determination to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty. Refusing to take its defeat lying down, the Soviet Union slandered Sudan in an attempt to undermine Sudan's relations with its neighbouring countries and hatched new conspiracies against Sudan. This was exposed and condemned by the Sudanese Government and public opinion. Now Sudan is continuing its unrelenting struggle against the Soviet hegemonism.

Somalia, situated at the mouth of the Red Sea, abrogated the Somali-Soviet treaty of "friendship and cooperation," expelled Soviet experts and put limitations on the number of Soviet Embassy personnel in the country last November, which are a heavy blow to the Soviet social imperialism. Prior to this, in spite of the Soviet pressure, Somalia rejected the proposal to form a "confederation" of coastal countries at the mouth of the Red Sea put forward by the Soviet Union through Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, for the confederation was a Soviet attempt to further control the Red Sea countries and the Indian Ocean-Mediterranean navigation line and to sow discord among the Arab countries and between the Arab and African countries.

What [is] particularly worth mentioning are the sympathy and support the Arab countries have shown for the Zairian people who were subjected to an invasion by Soviet hired mercenary troops. Morocco dispatched troops and Egypt sent pilots who fought shoulder to shoulder with the Zairian soldiers and made contributions to the repulsing of the mercenaries.

The Soviet social-imperialist features were exposed further in the Arab region this year. It met with rebuff wherever it went. It is not accidental that the Soviet Union suffered a series of blows in the Arab region. The Arab region, which links Asia and Africa, serves as a shield for southern Europe and a key link between the East and West. In view of its great strategic significance, it has always been an area where imperialist powers tried to control as a first step in seeking hegemony in Europe or the world in the past century. Rich in oil and other resources, it is also one of the major areas subjected to imperialist plunder. The two superpowers are carrying out a fierce contention in the Middle East and the Arab region. Hence, the struggle of the Arab people against the two superpowers continues to surge forward.

Take Egypt, the Sudan and Somalia as examples. Egypt was the first country in the Arab region to receive Soviet military and economic "aid," the first to employ Soviet "experts" and the first to sign a "friendship and cooperation" treaty with the Soviet Union. However, it has suffered the most as a result of Soviet interference, control, plunder and subversion. The Sudan and Somalia have similar experiences as Egypt. In the past few years the Sudan suffered twice from subversions and invasions plotted by the Soviet Union. In the disputes with its neighbouring country left over by history, Somalia was subjected to Soviet instigation and coercion. No more can the three above-mentioned countries endure the humiliation from Soviet hegemonic acts they revolted against it. As a result, the Soviet Union had to withdraw from these strategic positions which control the Suez Canal, the mouth of the Red Sea and their neighbouring regions.

The Soviet hypocritical attitude towards the Middle East question has also been seen through by more and more Arab countries and people. The two superpowers have long been engaging in overt and covert struggle over the Middle East question with the same purpose of controlling the Middle East and impairing the interests of the Arab people. Their only difference lies in the fact that while the United States supports Israel openly, the Soviet Union does so under the cloak of being "natural ally" (of the Arabs) and under the signboard of "supporting national liberation movements." These masks, however, have been gradually unveiled. In a joint Soviet-U.S. statement early last October, the Soviet Union abandoned some of its deceitful propositions. It mentioned neither Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories nor the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) being the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

This shows once again that the Soviet Union is ready to sell out the interests of the Arab and Palestinian people in order to squeeze into the Geneva conference to contend with the United States. As soon as it was made public, the statement was strongly condemned by a number of Arab countries and the PLO as well. The meeting of Arab foreign ministers held last November held fast to the principled stand on these questions as repeatedly reaffirmed by the Arab countries.

The Arab gulf countries which have suffered a lot from superpower plunder have waged various kinds of struggles against the two superpowers. This year they re-applied a unified oil price, thus shattering the superpower conspiracy of driving a wedge among the petroleum exporting countries. They raised the resounding slogan: "The gulf belongs to the gulf peoples," declaring that the gulf region should be "free from foreign intervention and void of foreign military bases." These just demands are directed against the two hegemonic powers, which are locked in a rivalry in the region, and particularly against the Soviet Union which has been dreaming about going southward to seize the gulf warm-water sea-route and control the oil transport artery.

The situation in the Middle East in the past year or more has proved once again that the Soviet Union's true colours as social-imperialism have been rapidly exposed and that the longer the Arab countries dealt with the Soviet Union, the more they suffered and the fiercer their resistance. This is an important characteristic of the current anti-imperialist and anti-hegemonic struggle of the Arab countries and people.

PEKING ARTICLE CRITICIZES RUSSIAN AGGRESSION IN BALKANS

OWO2055LY Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Article by (Wang Ssu-te): "Aggression Under the Signboard of 'Liberation'--Tsarist Russia's Conspiratorial Tricks in its Aggression Against the Balkans"]

[Excerpts] In exposing the criminal activities of tsarist Russia in carrying out aggression against the Balkans under the signboard of "liberation," the revolutionary teacher Engels hit the nail on the head by pointing out that "the so-called tsarist-type liberation is aggression under the signboard of 'liberation.'" But, in recent years, the Moscow propaganda machine has made every effort to proclaim that tsarist Russia was the protector of the oppressed people in the Balkans. In describing the war against Turkey, the liberation of Bulgaria and the official declarations of independence of Romania, Serbia and (Heishan), it flagrantly tampered with history and overthrew the revolutionary teacher's ironclad verdict on the old tsars.

The Balkan peninsula is located at the key communication point among the European, Asian and African continents and occupies a very important strategic position. In recent history, the Balkans have always been a crucial area of contention by tsarist Russia and the major powers in Europe. In the 15th century, the Balkan peninsula was ruled by the Ottoman Empire founded by the Turks, and the people in the Balkan states continuously waged heroic struggles against the atrocious Turkish Government. In the mid-19th century, on the basis of capitalist development, the Balkan national liberation movement further surged forward. Taking advantage of the situation, tsarist Russia carried out activities of aggression and expansion against the Balkan states under the signboards of "liberation," "aid" and "ally," continuously extending its claws into the Balkan area.

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PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Today, the new tsars in the Kremlin have completely taken over the mantle of the old tsars and played the old tricks of the old tsars. Flaunting the banners of "internationalism," "friendship" and "aid," they have carried out colonial rule and even sent troops to carry out armed occupation of the Balkan and East European countries. Their mean tricks and outrageous ambition have gone far beyond those of the old tsars.

NORTH ASIA

JAPAN STRENGTHENS TRADE, ECONOMIC TIES WITH THIRD WORLD

OWO31717Y Peking NCNA in English 1619 GMT 3 Jan 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent]

[Text] Peking, January 3, 1978 (HSINHUA)--In face of the economic difficulties in the West and the insolent threats from the Soviet Union, Japan has been strengthening her trade and economic relations with some Third World countries.

A white paper entitled "Present State of Economic Cooperation and its Outlook" issued by the Japanese Foreign Ministry on December 17 last year stressed: Japan's economy including trade, investment, energy resources and natural resources, heavily depends on the developing countries and the situation will be still more so in the future." Therefore, the strengthening of cooperation with the Third World countries is "extremely important to the economic security" of Japan. With scanty natural resources, Japan keeps her economy going by importing raw materials and exporting manufactured goods. A great part of industrial raw materials and energy resources she needs come from Third World countries which at the same time are important foreign customers of Japanese goods.

It is reported that every year Japan imported large quantities of tungsten, tin, nickel, copper, iron ore, phosphorus, chromite, bauxite and zinc. The imports of the first five items from the Third World countries make up respectively 96 percent, 90 percent, 88 percent, 49 percent and 44 percent of her total consumption. 99.6 percent of the petroleum she needs is imported and 96 percent of her oil imports are from the Third World. In 1976, Japan's imports from the Third World made up 57.7 percent of her total import trade and her sales to the Third World countries constituted 49.1 percent of her export total. These facts fully show that ties with the Third World countries are of great significance to Japan's economy.

In recent years, the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, have intensified their plundering of the natural resources of the Third World. This forces Japan to adjust its relations with the Third World countries.

Taking Southeast Asia as an example, to Japan, this region is not only a consumer of its manufactured goods and a supplier of raw materials but also the only route through which to ship oil and other strategic imports. 40 percent of her total volume of trade and 85 percent of her oil imports go through the Malacca Straits.

In recent years, taking advantage of the "shrinking" of the U.S. forces in Southeast Asia, the Soviet Union has intensified its infiltration and expansion in the region. Against this background, Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda visited Southeast Asia last August when the five ASEAN nations were strengthening their economic and political coordination for establishing a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

During the visit, Fukuda indicated that Japan would increase economic contacts with these countries and he promised 1,000 million U.S. dollars loans to the five joint complexes of the ASEAN and offered the ASEAN nations and Burma a total of 500 million U.S. dollars as loans or donations.

Last year also saw an increase of ties between Japan and the countries on the sub-continent of south Asia. During his visit to India, Bangladesh and Nepal last July, the Japanese foreign minister indicated that Japan was willing to enhance relations with these countries. A Japanese newspaper pointed out that for "the protection of economic security" of Japan, it was not enough to pay attention only to the ASEAN countries. The security of the Indian Ocean was also necessary to the shipment of Japan's oil imports from the Middle East.

The other important reason for Japan's monopoly capital to actively develop relations with the Third World countries is that the Third World, which is fighting hard for establishing a new international economic order, has become a rising and noticeable force in the world today. The oil struggle by the Arab countries and the emergence of organizations of raw material producers and exporters have made the developed countries pay attention to the Third World and take a different attitude towards it.

To secure a stable supply of oil, Japan has three times since the 1973 "oil crisis" sent special envoys to the Near Middle East to express support to the Arab countries, and, to some extent, complied with the demand of oil producing countries for economic cooperation.

In 1976, Japan's international trade and industry minister made a tour of Iran, Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, which strengthened Japan's economic contacts with them. In July 1976, Japan called back her ambassadors to the Near and Middle East countries for a discussion on the further implementation of Japan's policy towards the area. Former Foreign Minister Toshio Kimura said in a statement carried in the journal SEKAI SHUHO 'hat the Japanese Government should regard "her approach to the Third World as a pillar of Japan's foreign policy in the future." A "foreign policy blue book" issued by the Foreign Ministry in 1974 stressed that Japan should "further improve her relations with the Near and Middle East, African and Central and South American countries."

For years, the developing countries have expressed dissatisfaction at some of Japan's practices in its economic contacts with them. The Philippine Department of Public Information pointed out in a statement that trade between Japan and members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations should be rearranged "so as to put an end to the exploitation of the weak trading partners and to the neo-colonialist division of labour in which the poor countries are made to supply raw materials and import manufactured goods." With the strengthening of the economic muscle of the Third World countries, this just demand has forced some Japanese circles to consider how to improve Japan's poor image in its contacts with the Third World countries.

The Japanese Government's 1974 white paper on trade said that Japanese "firms engaged in overseas development should fully exchange views with the recipient countries on economic plans," that "prejudice in official development assistance should be overcome" and "independence of the developing countries should be respected."

With the daily sharpening contention between the two superpowers and the awakening and strengthening of the Third World, many Japanese personages have pointed out that only by taking a justifiable attitude towards the Third World countries and establishing economic contacts with them can Japan promote its own economic development and resist hegemonist expansion.

JAPANESE PEOPLE CALL FOR SIGNING OF FRIENDSHIP TREATY

OW301840Y Peking NCNA in English 1758 GMT 30 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Tokyo, December 30, 1977 (HSINHUA)--Japan's local assemblies, friendly organizations and personages have urged the Japanese government to sign the proposed peace and friendship treaty with China. Resolutions to this effect were passed by assemblies of Hokkaido, Tochigi, Kanagawa, Gunma, Niigata, Aichi, Fukuoka and Nagasaki prefectures and the Nagano and Kitakyushu municipal councils. Resolutions adopted in August and December by the Municipal Council of Abashiri, northeast of Hokkaido, were sent to Prime Minister Fukuda and Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda.

The Japan Youth League Council at a national convention in Tokyo in November attended by 10,000 delegates set as the basic principle for its future activities the promotion of Japan-China friendship and early conclusion of the proposed Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. 46 of its local branches sent messages to Prime Minister Fukuda urging the government to make a quick decision on signing the treaty.

The Mie prefectural headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) at its convention in September adopted a declaration calling on personages in various circles to work for the conclusion of the treaty. The declaration deems as regrettable the absence of the treaty because of the obstacles put up by a third country and the Fukuda Cabinet's passive attitude. The declaration points out, "the Soviet Union which seeks hegemony in the world has laid bare its true features in coercing Japan on the fishery issue and with regard to the Japanese people's movement for the recovery of their inherent northern territories. All this shows its hostility to the just struggle of the Japanese people. It is the historical mission of the Japanese people to conclude at an early date the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty with an anti-hegemony clause in its text," the declaration says.

In an article published in the latest issue of THE ORGAN OF JAPAN-CHINA ASSOCIATION, Takeshi Noda, secretary-general of the Japan-China Association and member of the House of Representatives, asked the Japanese Government to sign the proposed Japan-China treaty at an early date by doing away with Soviet interference. The article says that the Japan-China joint statement has the anti-hegemony content. Therefore, it is a matter of course to include it in the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. If the proposed treaty is shelved out of fear of Soviet opposition, the article says, the Soviet Union would obviously further exert pressure on Japan. The article stresses that the Soviet Union opposes not only the anti-hegemony clause but the treaty itself for the purpose of showing dissension between Japan and China.

The article refutes the advocates of "cautious attitude" within the Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party towards the signing of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. It says that Prime Minister Fukuda's decision is the key to the signing of the Japan-China treaty.

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PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT GREETES KOREANS

OWO32043Y Peking in Korean to Korea 1200 GMT 1 Jan 78 OW

[New Year greetings to the Korean people by Wang Jing-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries--recorded, in Chinese fading into Korean translation]

[Excerpts] In the name of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association, I extend warm holiday greetings to you heroic Korean people who begin your second 7-year plan in 1978 with the spirit of victory and with revolutionary pride.

The year 1977 was a year in which noteworthy progress was made in the revolutionary struggle of the international working class, the liberation struggle of the oppressed people and nations, and the revolutionary mass movement of many countries. During fierce struggle, the international situation has continuously developed to the disadvantage of the superpowers and to the advantage of the people of many countries.

The heroic Korean people waged a vigorous struggle under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the KWP and the Korean people, holding high the red banner of the three revolutions. Thus, you victoriously and brilliantly fulfilled the 6-year plan, the grand program of socialist construction set forth by the Fifth KWP Congress. The Korean people's struggle to achieve peaceful national reunification has also been waged in greater depth. Today the Korean people are going all out to advance toward the attainment of new, lofty goals in the second 7-year plan.

I visited the DPRK last October as head of the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association. During our stay there we witnessed the true picture of a prospering Korea in a beautiful, socialist land. We also saw the heroic Korean people moving rapidly ahead toward socialism under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song, the great leader, while holding firmly to the Marxist-Leninist line. Furthermore, we saw you wage a determined campaign to win the red banner of the three revolutions--in keeping with the revolutionary principle of self-reliance. The campaign is conducted with an unbreakable fighting spirit and with towering revolutionary enthusiasm so that the people may attain a new, loftier goal.

We also witnessed the intense desire and firm determination of the Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and counter the U.S. imperialists. The three principles and five-point program of national reunification set forth by President Kim Il-song fully reflect the firm determination of the Korean people and are inspiring you in the sacred struggle for independence and peaceful national reunification.

The Chinese people rejoice over the brilliant successes achieved by the fraternal Korean people in all fields. We are proud of the Korean people, reliable comrades-in-arms. We sincerely hope that under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song, the fraternal Korean people will achieve new and greater victories in socialist revolution and construction and in the struggle for independent and peaceful national reunification. The flower of friendship between the people of our two countries grew more beautiful and viable as a result of the visit to China by the Korea-China Friendship Association delegation and as a result of the visit to Korea by a delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association.

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Indeed, the warm, friendly feelings of the Korean comrades-in-arms left a beautiful impression on us. Furthermore, the Korean people are well aware of and deeply interested in our people's revolutionary struggle and construction and they regard our people's struggle and victories as their own. This greatly impresses and encourages us.

In 1978 I sincerely hope there is continued strengthening and development of the revolutionary solidarity and militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples. This solidarity is forged in blood and based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. I also sincerely hope that the DPRK prospers and develops and that its people have happiness. I hope that the Korean people enjoy the new year holiday and achieve a new, greater victory in 1978.

PRC AMBASSADOR GIVES BANQUET IN PYONGYANG

OW310844Y Peking NCNA in English 0832 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, December 30, 1977 (HSINHUA)--Lu Chih-hsien, Chinese ambassador to Korea, gave a banquet here this evening to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Korean agreement on scientific and technical cooperation. Present at the banquet were Kong Chin-tae, vice-premier of the Administration Council, and other Korean officials.

Ambassador Lu Chih-hsien and Kim Yu-kun, vice-minister of the Ministry of Chemical Industry of Korea, spoke at the banquet which was held in an atmosphere of warm friendship. It was pointed out in their speeches that since the signing of the agreement, the scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries had increased without letup thanks to the care of the two governments. This had made positive contributions to socialist revolution and socialist construction of the two countries and played an important role in strengthening the unbreakable friendship and militant solidarity cemented with blood between the people of the two countries. They expressed the conviction that the scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries would be further developed and the great friendship and militant solidarity between them enhanced.

Chinese colour documentary films were shown before the banquet.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

HUA KUO-FENG GREET'S BURMA ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

Message to Ne Win

BK040310Y Peking in Burmese to Burma 0000 GMT 4 Jan 78 BK

[3 January message of greetings from PRC Premier Hua Kuo-feng to Burma President U Ne Win]

[Text] On the auspicious occasion of the 30th independence day anniversary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, allow me, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people and in my own name, to extend warm congratulations and best wishes to Your Excellency, and through you, to the Burmese people.

Looking back at the past year, we take great pleasure in noting that the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Burmese peoples and the friendly relations between the two countries have developed still further, and we believe that they will continue to strengthen and consolidate.

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May the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma prosper and may its people enjoy a happy life.

[Signed] Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Peking, 3 January 1978

Message to Burmese Premier

BK040312Y Peking in Burmese to Burma 0000 GMT 4 Jan 78 BK

[3 January message of greetings from PRC Premier Hua Kuo-feng to Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha]

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th independence anniversary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, on behalf of the Chinese Government and in my own name, I extend wholehearted felicitations and good wishes to Your Excellency, to the Burmese Government and to the Burmese people.

May the friendly relations between our two countries and our two peoples develop with time.

[signed] Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the State Council, People's Republic of China; Peking, 3 January 1978

AUSTRALIAN CP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PHNOM PENH 27 DEC

OW282112Y Peking NCNA in English 1607 GMT 28 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Peking, December 28, 1977 (HSINHUA)--A delegation of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) led by party Chairman E.F. Hill arrived in Phnom Penh by special plane yesterday for a friendly visit to Democratic Cambodia at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cambodia (KCP), according to a broadcast of Radio Democratic Cambodia.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by Ieng Sary, member of the Standing Committee of the KCP Central Committee, and Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs, and officials of the office of the KCP Central Committee and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Sun Hao, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Democratic Cambodia, was also present.

In the afternoon, Chairman E.F. Hill and other members of the delegation called on Pol Pot, secretary of the KCP Central Committee. Ieng Sary and Ieng Thirith were present on the occasion.

In the evening Secretary Pol Pot gave a banquet in honour of Chairman E.F. Hill and other members of the delegation.

Departs 29 Dec

OW301907Y Peking NCNA in English 1601 GMT 30 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Peking, December 30, 1977 (HSINHUA)--The delegation of the Australian Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) led by party Chairman E.F. Hill left Phnom Penh yesterday by special plane after concluding a friendly visit to Democratic Cambodia, according to Radio Democratic Cambodia.

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The Australian guests were seen off at the airport by Ieng Sary, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cambodia (KCP), and officials of the Office of the KCP Central Committee and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Sun Hao, Chinese ambassador to Democratic Cambodia, was also present.

During his stay in Cambodia, Chairman E.F. Hill had cordial talks with KCP Central Committee Secretary Pol Pot and toured Siem Reap-Angkor in the company of Minister of Social Affairs Ieng Thirith.

NCNA NOTES MALAYSIAN CABINET RESHUFFLE

OW031438Y Peking NCNA in English 1248 GMT 3 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 3, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The new cabinet of Malaysia assumed office on New Year Day following a cabinet reshuffle announced by Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn the previous day, according to press reports from Kuala Lumpur.

The new cabinet comprises 22 members. Datuk Hussein bin Onn retains premiership and defence portfolio. Mahathir bin Mohamed has been appointed deputy prime minister and minister of trade and industry. Tengku Datuk Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail is minister of foreign affairs, Tengku Tan Sri Razaleigh bin Tengku Hamzah minister of finance and Tan Sri Haji Ghazali bin Shafie minister of home affairs.

SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS PRC 2 JAN

OW021702Y Peking NCNA in English 1618 GMT 2 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 2, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Pakistan trade delegation led by Mukhtar Masood, secretary of the Ministry of Commerce, left Peking for home by air today at the end of its visit to China. It was seen off at the airport by Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Mohammad Abdul Fazl, minister of the Pakistan Embassy in China. The delegation also visited Shanghai and Hangchow.

EUROPE

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BALKANS

LD011050Y Peking NCNA in English 1808 GMT 31 Dec 77 LD

[Text] Peking, December 31, 1977 (HSINHUA)--The delegation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences led by Chien San-chiang, leading member of the academy, wound up its friendly visits to Romania and Yugoslavia and returned to Peking by air this noon.

Hu Ko-shih, leading member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, was present at the airport to welcome the delegation. Also present were Nicolae Gavrilescu, Romanian ambassador to China, and Dusan Grubor, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Yugoslav Embassy here.

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PRC JOURNALISTS END VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA 29 DEC

OW301911Y Peking NCNA in English 1518 GMT 30 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Belgrade, December 29, 1977 (HSINHUA)--The Chinese journalists' group led by Feng Chien, deputy director of the Department for Home News Service of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY, concluded its three-week friendly visit to Yugoslavia today.

Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Chang Hai-feng gave a banquet here yesterday for the conclusion of the Chinese journalists' tour of Yugoslavia. Among those present at the banquet were Muhamed Berberovic, president of the Federal Committee for Information; Mirko Ostojic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Isztvan Rajczan, member of the Presidency of the Federal Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance of the Working People; Vladislav Obradovic, director of the International Relations and Contacts Department under the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; and Mirko Marinovic, assistant to the president of the Federal Committee for Information; as well as responsible members of Yugoslav journalistic organs.

The Chinese journalists were warmly received and greeted when they visited Belgrade, the Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatian and Slovenian socialist republics and the Vojvodina Autonomous Province.

During their visit, they were received on separate occasions by Rudi Kolak, vice-president of the Federal Assembly; Muhamed Berberovic and Mirko Ostojic.

A farewell banquet was given on December 27 by Mirko Marinovic in honor of the Chinese journalists' group.

FRENCH PEOPLE VIGILANT AGAINST USSR DETENTE FRAUD

OW021832Y Peking NCNA in English 1736 GMT 2 Jan 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent: "French Public Vigilant Against Soviet 'Detente' Fraud"]

[Text] Paris, January 2, 1978 (HSINHUA)--More and more people in France have seen through the Soviet "disarmament" and "military detente" fraud and called for greater vigilance against the Soviet Union and stronger French defence of its independence and security. This was a distinct impression one got here last year.

To attain their counter-revolutionary goal of annexing Western Europe and then dominating the world, the Soviet social-imperialists have for years tried hard to benumb the West European people and disarm their countries. They endlessly clamoured for "disarmament" and for complementing "political detente" with military detente. But the stark reality of frantic Soviet military buildup under the smokescreen of "detente" has made more and more Frenchmen see through the Soviet fraud. Roland Faure, director and editor-in-chief of L'AUREOLE noted, "For the Soviet Union, detente has been much more profitable than cold war. Behind the welcoming appearance painstakingly put up by Brezhnev to facilitate fruitful exchanges, the Russians have made a prodigious armament effort." The French paper LE MONDE wrote that there was justifiable reason to doubt the military policy pursued by the Soviet leaders and to think why the Soviet Union has incessantly strengthened its armed forces in Europe in the years of so-called "detente." Henry Peyret, commentator of LE NOUVEAU JOURNAL said pointedly, "The USSR talks about detente and disarmament, but it is the very country that possesses the strongest armies in the world and incessantly reinforces them.

"While talking about peace, it tries to create disorder everywhere." "Compared with those days before the convening of the European Security Conference, the security in Europe today is equally precarious, if not more precarious," he stressed.

Many Frenchmen exposed and criticized the disarmament talks between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud said that in spite of the "many initiatives and proposals for disarmament put forward at the international level, very little result has been achieved. The reason is that many of the proposals, in spite of their appearances, are designed for objectives alien to real disarmament and that is why France has decided to refuse to give her pledge." He stressed the need to "bring about an effective diminution of armaments, qualitatively and quantitatively, beginning with the countries whose arsenal is most disproportionate to the needs of the strategic equilibrium of the world." Jean Philippe Lecat, spokesman for the French Presidency, emphasized, "For ten to fifteen years, the two superpowers have monopolized the problem of the limitation of armaments and orientated it in their interests. That explains why France keeps itself at a distance from the discussion of the problem." L'AUREOLE said in an article, "Messrs. Superpowers, be the first to disarm without attempting in conferences, as that of Vienna, to transform your military supremacy in fact into a privilege of definitive right."

It is common knowledge that the conventional weapons deployed by the Soviet Union in Europe greatly outnumber those of the West European countries. But not content with this and with the ulterior move to render impotent the Western defence based on nuclear deterrence, the Soviet leaders, while chanting the lilting song about "disarmament" and "military detente", proposed that all participating countries in the European Security Conference assume the obligation "not to be the first to use nuclear weapons." This proposal has been strongly denounced by many far-sighted French personages. Well-known French commentator Jean-Raymond Tournoux pointed out that the Soviet "insistence on the proposal is of significant importance because West Europe's defence is entirely based on deterrence. To pledge not to use nuclear weapons will impair the concept of French and Western defence." Jacques Cressard, RPR leading member responsible for military affairs, said that to accept the Soviet proposal "is exactly what the Soviets want because to the moment, if a simple conventional war breaks out, they, whose conventional forces are greatly superior to those of (Western) Europe, will defeat us." Former French Permanent Representative to the NATO Council Francois de Ross noted that if the Soviet proposal is accepted, "Western Europe will lose its deterrence in the present balance of forces, and we shall be put in a state of military and political vulnerability in the face of any pressure the Soviet Union may exercise." He held that as far as France is concerned, it is evident that should the Soviet proposal be accepted, the military and political results France has gained in the past 25 years in its nuclear military programme would be lost, which means the loss of France's deterrent capability and independence in decision-making on matters of defence.

Many people in France now stand for further strengthening of the country's defence capabilities since they have come to realize more clearly that the Soviet Union is engaged in unbridled military buildup under the smokescreen of "detente". Prime Minister Raymond Barre said, "The world we are living in is also dangerous and impossible to foresee."

Therefore, our armed forces, both nuclear and conventional, will be maintained on a level qualitatively and quantitatively that will keep all eventual aggressors from menacing our territory or vital interests. In a world full of menaces, France knows that it should, first and foremost, rely on itself. Now as in the past, the guarantee of our survival lies, first of all, in our will of defence."

Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud said in a statement, "France is a nuclear power. It intends to maintain the credibility of its deterrent force. This concerns its security and independence." "France will continue its long-term (nuclear) test as long as it considers it necessary in order to maintain the quality and credibility of its own striking force," he added.

"The 1977-1982 draft programme of military spending and equipment for the three services of the armed forces," a programme of important significance adopted by the French National Assembly in the summer of 1976, stipulates that the budget of military spending will account for 20 per cent of the total budget of the French Government in 1982, or 3.05 per cent of the country's gross national product. Although France had a fairly hard time last year economically, the government still tided over difficulties and ensured the implementation of the programme. 1977's military expenditure increased by 16.8 per cent as compared with that of 1976; 1978's military budget will be 15.8 per cent more than 1977, accounting for 3.25 per cent of the GNP. In France's military spending, stress is put on the vigorous development and improvement of strategic nuclear forces and the development of sophisticated arms in modern warfare, especially cruise missiles and military satellites.

While spending huge sums in developing strategic nuclear forces and conventional weapons, the French Government also pays attention to the improvement of the combat effectiveness of the army. The French ground, naval and air forces staged a series of large-scale military exercises last autumn which had no precedence in the last few years both in their frequencies and in their scale. The French Armed Forces also strengthened their cooperation with the Allied forces in their military exercises. The United States, Britain, West Germany, Holland, Canada, Portugal, Norway, Greece and other countries participated in a number of exercises staged by the French Air Force and Navy.

Many French political and military figures as well as newspapers agreed that France should work out its defence programme on the basis of the objective reality of the existing Soviet war threat to Western Europe. President Giscard d'Estaing said, "All the staffs of the world make defence plans in accordance with all eventualities. I am convinced that France stands as an adversary of the Soviet Union in certain defence plans of the Soviet staff. The French staff itself also studies all possible hypotheses."

L'AUREORE noted, "In spite of all disarmament conferences, in spite of all East-West summits, in spite of all promises and treaties, the defence of France--with or without NATO--will remain directed at the East. It is the idea of everyone in our country that aggression can come only from another power, Russia. All plans of battle and all military manoeuvres are conceived as a consequence of this hypothesis."

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MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

LI CHING-CHUAN EXPRESSES CONDOLENCES TO KUWAIT EMBASSY

OW031540Y Peking NCNA in English 1523 GMT 3 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 3, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Li Ching-chuan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, went to the embassy of the State of Kuwait here this afternoon to express condolences on the death of His Highness Amir Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah.

Wreaths presented by Premier of the State Council Hua Kuo-feng, the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee were placed in the mourning hall of the embassy. Vice-Chairman Li Ching-chuan and others stood in silence before the portrait of His Highness Amir Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah.

Among those who went to the embassy to express condolences were Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying, Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Li Ko, Chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Wang Yao-ting, Vice-President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Yang Chi and Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee Wang Hsiao-i. Kuwaiti Ambassador to China M.A.A. Abu al-Hasan was present.

PRC JOURNALISTS DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO BURUNDI, DEPARTS

OW301844Y Peking NCNA in English 1752 GMT 30 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Peking, December 30, 1977 (HSINHUA)--The Chinese journalists delegation with Wang Shou-jen as leader and Chen Lung as deputy leader ended its friendly visit to Burundi and left Bujumbura for home today, according to a report from the Burundi capital.

Burundi Prime Minister and Minister of Planning Edouard Nzambimana yesterday received Wang Shou-jen in the prime minister's official residence. He expressed warm welcome to the visiting delegation on behalf of Burundi President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza and had a cordial and friendly talk with Wang Shou-jen.

The prime minister said: "The Burundi Government firmly combats imperialism and hegemonism." He also stated that "the excellent situation in China makes me very happy." He pointed out that at present, "the Third World, especially the African Continent, has become victim of the superpowers' contention for hegemony." He hoped to strengthen unity and cooperation with China and other Third World countries in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. He briefed his guest on Burundi's achievements in wiping out colonial vestiges and developing the national economy under the leadership of President Bagaza. He highly praised the economic cooperation between China and Burundi. Present on the occasion were Burundi Minister of Information Tharcisse Ruhwika and Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Chinese Embassy to Burundi Shen Lien-jui.

On the eve of the delegation's departure, the minister of information bid farewell to the Chinese delegation, hoping that the cooperation between the journalists of the two countries will be strengthened daily.

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On the evening of December 28, Shen Lien-hui gave a reception for the visit of the Chinese delegation.

During its eight-day stay in Burundi, the delegation exchanged experiences with friends of Burundi press circles and visited a plantation, factories and other units.

Arrives Peking 2 Jan

OW041020Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1539 GMT 2 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 January--The Chinese journalists delegation led by Wang Shou-jen and with Chen Lung as deputy leader returned to Peking on 2 January after visiting Syria, Tunisia, Somalia and Burundi. The delegation was received at the airport by responsible persons of journalist units in the capital and the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, as well as by Mohamed Ismail Kahin, Somali ambassador to China; Simeon Sibomana, Burundi ambassador to China; and officials of the Tunisian Embassy here.

PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION RETURNS TO PEKING FROM KUWAIT

OW312019Y Peking NCNA in English 1604 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Peking, December 31, 1977 (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government economic delegation led by Li Ko, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, returned to Peking by air today after a friendly visit to the State of Kuwait.

Shih Lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and Chang Pai-fa, vice-minister of the State Capital Construction Commission, were present at the airport to greet the delegation. M.A.A. Abu al-Hasan, Kuwait ambassador to China, was also present.

PALESTINIANS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF ARMED STRUGGLE

OW031903Y Peking NCNA in English 1818 GMT 3 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Beirut, January 3, 1978, (HSINHUA)--Palestinians held a popular march and a mass rally in the municipal stadium here on January 1 to celebrate the 13th anniversary of armed struggle of the Palestinian revolution, reported the Palestine news agency.

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and general commander of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, lit the main torch and 13 others in the centre of the stadium and reviewed armed units of the Palestinian revolution. George Habash, secretary-general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Nayif Hawatmeh, secretary-general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and Abu Jihad, member of Fatah Central Committee, were also on the main reviewing stand.

After the parade, 'Arafat delivered a speech. He greeted the Palestinian masses who rallied around the PLO. "All we seek are our rights;" "we are not alone in this battle, all honest men and revolutionaries over the world are on our side," he emphasized.

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SYRIAN BECOMES HONORARY PROFESSOR OF PEKING UNIVERSITY

OW011145Y Peking NCNA in English 1741 GMT 30 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Peking, December 30, 1977 (HSINHUA)--Noted Syrian poet and writer 'Abd al-Murayin al-Malluhi received the title of Honorary Professor of Peking University at a ceremony here this afternoon. Sixty-year-old Mr al-Malluhi is working in the weekly PEKING REVIEW as a language expert.

Chou Pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the Peking University Revolutionary Committee, officiated at the ceremony and offered congratulations to Mr al-Malluhi. He said: "Mr al-Malluhi is a noted Syrian writer and has many years of experience in education. With friendly sentiments for the Chinese people, he has done a lot to promote the understanding and friendship between the people of China and Syria. The title of Honorary Professor of our university which we conferred on Mr al-Malluhi symbolizes a new flower of the traditional friendship between the people of the two countries."

Mr al-Malluhi expressed thanks for the honour. He said: "I feel I don't deserve the professorship of Peking University where Chairman Mao, the greatest philosopher in the 20th century, had worked." He continued: "I came to serve China with the Arabic language and to strengthen the cultural ties of two ancient civilizations in the world." He said: "I hope you will accept my pen, my labour and sweat although they are much too humble. I will earnestly dedicate my honesty to you and to your people."

Present at the ceremony were Chou Lin, vice-minister of education; Chu Chih-tung and Wang Hsi, leading members of departments concerned; Professors Chi Hsien-lin and Ma Chien (Mohammad Makin) and representatives of teachers and students. Present were Umar al-Sayid, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Syrian Embassy in China; as well as Syrian experts and students in Peking.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

PANAMANIAN STUDENTS URGE STRUGGLE AGAINST U.S. PLOTS

OW301856Y Peking NCNA in English 1639 GMT 30 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Panama City, December 29, 1977 (HSINHUA)--The Federation of Students of Panama appealed yesterday to the people and all forces and organizations across the country fighting for national liberation to take part on a large scale in activities in commemoration of the January 9, 1964 event and demonstrate their determination to frustrate the plots and blackmail by those in the U.S. who intend to deny Panama its sovereign right over the Panama Canal Zone. At a meeting yesterday, leading members of the federation said that to impede the process of the national liberation of the Panamanian people, the United States carries out not only diplomatic and political blackmail, but also military and economic blackmail, and psychological blackmail as well. A leader of the federation pointed out, "The struggle is arduous and prolonged." He said, "We are for peaceful solution," but, "if the new canal treaty is not ratified next March, we are prepared for the struggle for liberation together with our people."

GOALS OF BRAZILIAN FOREIGN POLICY REPORTED

OW021655Y Peking NCNA in English 1549 GMT 2 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 2, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The goals of Brazil's external policy are to cooperate with all friendly countries; to "be aware of the need to defend Brazil's national interests and not afraid of any external pressures and continue to fight for the recognition of developing countries' rights in international organizations", stated Brazilian Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira in a radio and television speech, reported the Brazilian paper JORNAL DO BRASIL last December 24.

Summing up his country's external activities in 1977, the minister said, "The universalization of Brazil's external policy has given it a power different from that of the past in international relations, enabling it to resist pressures which may possibly prevent it from realizing its goals." "Brazil did not fall back one step in seeking its own interests as a result of external pressures," he emphasized. Referring to his country's relations with Africa, the minister said, "Brazil must unite with Africa", adding that relations with Africa was very important for his country, as there had been a drastic increase in its trade with that continent, totalling 1,400 million U.S. dollars. He also pointed to another fact as being equally important that while promoting trade, Brazil also worked towards promoting political contacts which were also very important.

On relations with China, the foreign minister said, "China has always adopted an absolutely correct and mutually respecting policy towards us, and this is what ought to be done in relations with other countries."

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT SUPPORTS NEW ECONOMIC ORDER

OW021712Y Peking NCNA in English 1632 GMT 2 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Caracas, January 1, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez in his New Year message to the nation this evening said that today it is impossible for countries like Venezuela "to be truly independent and sovereign if we do not support the determination of the Third World to fight for a new international economic order, and the Latin American integration in particular." Referring to the integration of the Andean Pact Organization, he said that the approval of the automobile programme is a triumph and that Venezuela has taken a very active and firm part in the programme.

Dwelling on the recent Caracas conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), he said that although the conference had not agreed on an oil price rise, "OPEC unity has not diminished and a decision on prices was only postponed until an extraordinary meeting."

Referring to the OPEC, the Third World and the future, he stressed that all depends on the unity of the developing countries, and the developed countries "have all along acted on their brutal strategy to break this unity."

President Perez devoted a large part of his message to Venezuela's achievements in 1977. He stressed that "in 1977 the national economy grew at the same pace as in the previous three years." "The tempo of expansion in the activities of various sectors maintained an annual 10 per cent in the four years from 1974 to 1977."

Turning to the good harvest last year, President Perez said that almost all farm produce showed an over 20 per cent increase in output. In the manufacturing industry, he said, the growth rate in 1977 is expected to reach the 1974-1976 level, that is, over 11 per cent.

President Perez said that these optimistic estimates "by no means imply that we want to deny or cover up our problems, difficulties, errors and corruption which still exist in the government and the country." He expressed the confidence that these difficulties and shortcomings are sure to be overcome.

LATIN AMERICA, SECOND WORLD STRENGTHEN ECONOMIC TIES

OW021618Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 2 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 2, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Latin American countries continued to cement and strengthen economic ties with West European countries, Japan, Canada and other Second World countries in 1977. Over a long period of time, the United States subjected the Latin American countries to its economic control and exploitation. In recent years the Soviet Union made economic inroads into the Latin American region on a large scale. In face of this situation, many Latin American countries took measures to counter the superpower moves and one of the measures was to strengthen their economic ties with the Second World countries so as to diversify their economic ties. For their own economic interests, the Second World countries, too, made positive efforts to develop trade and economic relations with the Latin American countries.

Late last October, a four-day forum was held in Switzerland by officials of 21 Latin American countries and officials, business leaders and bankers of 18 European countries, totalling over a thousand, to discuss the ways and means of strengthening the economic relations between the West European and Latin American countries. In the same month, representatives of the Andean Pact group and the European Economic Community (EEC) had their first dialogue in Rome to study the establishment of a mixed Andean-European secretariat with a view to promoting economic cooperation between the two parties. At the end of November a EEC delegation arrived in Peru for a series of visits to member nations of the Andean Pact group. The purpose of these visits was to promote bilateral trade and discuss preferential treatment for export and other related questions.

Prior to this, the third joint meeting of Latin American and European parliaments was held in Mexico City late last July. The meeting was attended by delegates of Latin American countries and Netherlands Antilles and the nine member states of the European Economic Community. The meeting declared the need to maintain and consolidate the ties between Latin American and European parliaments and called for efforts to ensure more just and equitable relations in international economics. Augusto Gomez Villanueva, president of the Latin American Parliament, declared at the opening session of the joint meeting that it is necessary for the developing and European countries to strengthen unity in face of the big powers' armament policy and the open ambitions of neo-colonialism to divide the world into spheres of influence. Claude Cheysson, EEC commissioner for overseas development, said at a meeting last April that EEC member states "are extremely dependent on our relations with the developing world."

In January 1977, the Andean Development Corporation, a financial organ of the Andean group, signed with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany an agreement on financial cooperation under which the latter will provide loans for financing a number of development projects of the member states of the Andean Pact group. Last April, "the first Mexico-Europe symposium" was held in Mexico City to discuss the promotion of economic ties.

Bilateral relations between Latin American countries and Britain, France, West Germany, Spain, Japan and Canada have also been strengthened. Incomplete statistics show that more than thirty mutual visits by presidents or ministers of nearly 20 Latin American and Second World countries were made in 1977. Among the visitors to Latin American countries were heads of state of West Germany and Spain and cabinet ministers, members of parliament and economic delegations from Britain, Italy, France, Canada and Japan. Among the visitors to Second World countries were heads of state and government of Mexico, Surinam, Panama, Guyana, and Jamaica and cabinet ministers from Peru, Argentina and Bolivia. Through these visits, there were exchanges of opinion on the establishment of a new international economic order, the defence of 200-mile sea sovereignty, support for Panama's struggle to recover sovereignty over the Canal Zone and other international political and economic problems of great importance. Dozens of agreements on economic and technological cooperation, as well as trade agreements and agreements on loans were signed during these visits.

Trade with Second World countries ranked first in the total external trade of Latin America as the economic ties between them increased in the past three years. Trade between the five Central American countries with the European Economic Community totalled over 1,002 million U.S. dollars in 1976, an increase of more than 51 per cent over the 1974 figure. The EEC has become the biggest trade partners of Brazil and Colombia, followed by Japan and Canada. The Second World countries tightened their economic relations with Latin America by granting credits or giving assistance to construction projects.

Despite superpower pressure, some Latin American countries cooperated with West Germany, France and other Second World countries in the peaceful use of nuclear energy with a view to opening up and utilizing the continent's rich uranium ores to enlarge their energy resources. Defying obstructions and sabotage by the United States and the Soviet Union to the agreement with West Germany on nuclear cooperation signed two years ago, the Brazilian Government reaffirmed last March its right to acquire nuclear technology and capability. The West German Government, too, reiterated its firm commitments as provided in the agreement. Last September, Argentina signed an agreement with West Germany on the purchase of nuclear fuels valued at 80 million marks. During a visit to Argentina last October, a special envoy of the French president said that France was prepared to take part in Argentina's nuclear development programme. Last February, Colombia signed an agreement with Spain on joint surveying and exploitation of uranium ores with a view to utilizing it in the medical and other scientific fields.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON SPIRIT NECESSARY FOR NEW YEAR

OW031052Y Peking NCHA Domestic Service in Chinese 1830 GMT 2 Jan 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 2 January article by Yueh Ping: "With What Kind of Spirit Should We Enter the New Year?"]

[Text] Peking, 2 January 1978--The first year after the smashing of the "gang of four" has ended victoriously. Nineteen seventy-eight is an important year for achieving great success in grasping the key link and running the country well within 3 years. With what kind of spirit should we enter this new year?

New Tasks

In the face of a great historic turning point on the eve of nationwide liberation, Chairman Mao told the whole party: "TO WIN COUNTRY-WIDE VICTORY IS ONLY THE FIRST STEP IN A LONG MARCH OF TEN THOUSAND LI." "THE CHINESE REVOLUTION IS GREAT, BUT THE ROAD AFTER THE REVOLUTION WILL BE LONGER, THE WORK GREATER AND MORE ARDUOUS."

Now, the "gang of four" has been overthrown and we are at a new starting point in building a powerful, modern socialist country before the end of the century. This is another great historic turning point. In a vast country like ours with a population of no less than a quarter of mankind and a weak economic base and backward science and technology, to achieve all-round socialist modernization from the countryside to the cities and from agriculture, industry and national defense to science and technology in less than a quarter of a century will be an earth-shaking and historic feat, whether looked at from a domestic angle or a worldwide viewpoint. The realization of the four modernizations is a great new revolution, a profound transformation ranging from the productive forces to the relations of production, from the economic base to the superstructure and from the people's material life to their mental outlook. Its success will not only completely change China's present conditions but will have a bearing on the course of the world revolution.

We should also see that although the "gang of four" has been overthrown, the material and spiritual difficulties created by them have yet to be overcome. We must rebuild what the "gang of four" have destroyed. We must eliminate chaos, bring back order and fundamentally set straight what the "gang of four" have thrown into disorder.

To meet our new tasks in the new historic period, we must aim high and have lofty ambitions. We must have a vigorous, indomitable spirit, do solid work, and dare to destroy as well as build. This kind of spirit demands that we face new things with a high degree of revolutionary sensitivity and revolutionary boldness.

Be Good at Learning

"WE SHALL SOON PUT ASIDE SOME OF THE THINGS WE KNOW WELL AND BE COMPELLED TO DO THINGS WE DON'T KNOW WELL. THIS MEANS DIFFICULTIES." "WE MUST OVERCOME DIFFICULTIES, WE MUST LEARN WHAT WE DO NOT KNOW." How pertinent these words of Chairman Mao still are today! Our leadership and ideological standard, our experience and knowledge, our methods and work style must measure up to the demands of the new historic tasks. We must learn what we don't know and must possess a valuable quality of revolutionaries, that is, a sensitivity for new things. Some of our comrades lack this sensitivity. They are not good at learning new things, are mentally shackled and bogged down by daily routine in their work.

The "gang of four" created a series of mental fetters and set up a series of ideological forbidden areas. As a result, people did not dare to take any new steps, their minds became stagnant, and they rejected new things and feared new problems.

This poisonous influence of the "gang of four" is extremely serious and must be eliminated. Besides this, negative attitudes, as manifest in some people who have lingering fears and are afraid of running risks, who are worldly wise and who play it safe and seek only to avoid blame, are also mental fetters that shackle the mind and must all be eliminated.

Another cause of ideological insensitivity is that people get buried in office work. As if they have fallen into an abyss, they cannot see the world outside and are unable to observe new things and study new problems. Chairman Mao admonished us that "IT WOULD BE DANGEROUS TO ATTEND TO IT [office work] EXCLUSIVELY WITHOUT STUDYING PROBLEMS" and keeping in touch with the masses and cadres. "YOU WON'T BE ABLE TO SENSE THE POLITICAL CLIMATE, YOUR NOSE WILL BECOME INSENSITIVE AND YOU WILL CATCH COLD POLITICALLY. ONCE YOUR NOSE IS STOPPED UP, YOU CAN'T TELL WHAT THE CLIMATE IS AT A GIVEN TIME. TODAY COMRADE CHEN I SAID THAT ONE MUST BE ABLE TO GRASP A THING WHEN IT IS IN THE BUD. A PERSON MUST BE MOST SLOW-WITTED IF HE FAILS TO SEE WHAT IS ALREADY WIDESPREAD AND ABUNDANT. THIS SITUATION CALLS FOR ATTENTION."

Modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology are all new things. To speed up the four modernizations, we must break the mental shackles, free ourselves from the abyss of routine and accept new things and study new problems with an acute revolutionary sensitivity. Only in this way can we raise the level of our leadership and improve our methods of work so that we can constantly refresh our thinking and always march in the van of the great revolutionary movement to achieve the four modernizations.

The "gang of four" were representatives of the decadent reactionary classes in history. One of their significant features was that they opposed every new revolutionary thing. In carrying out conspiratorial activities, however, they had a high, reactionary political sensitivity. Once a new political tendency occurred, they promptly reacted to it. They were good at adjusting to changing circumstances. They seized the banner of their opponents and carried out their antiparty activities. In the face of new revolutionary things and during a new revolutionary advance, some of our comrades acted pretty slowly. Sometimes they worked until they were tired out, but they still did not do their work well. Therefore, we should learn this historical lesson and continue to raise our revolutionary sensitivity.

Be Resourceful and Resolute

The new situation being brought about by the rapid development of the great revolution to realize the four modernizations requires us not only to be highly sensitive to new things, but also to combine revolutionary sensitivity with revolutionary resoluteness and to be good at passing judgment on new things which are emerging one after another. This is what Chairman Mao consistently taught us--to be resourceful and resolute.

It is necessary to be resourceful and resolute, with the stress on being resourceful. To be resourceful is to be resolute, and resourcefulness is a basis for being resolute. Only those who are resourceful can be resolute.

What is resourcefulness? It means consulting with those in various circles and carrying out investigations in various fields. To acquaint ourselves with a situation and work out a plan, we must listen to the opinions of various circles, study all kinds of materials and follow the mass line. Some comrades consult more often with those who hold the same views as theirs than with those who hold different views; they consult more with cadres than with the masses.

Thus, they cannot thoroughly acquaint themselves with the situation.

We must consult not only with the cadres around us, but also with workers, peasants and intellectuals. We must consult not only with those comrades who hold the same views as ours, but also with those comrades who hold different views from ours. When some people express different views from ours, we must consult with them in order to see what their views are. There are many ways to consult with people, such as holding investigation and discussion meetings. The most important way of doing this is to go to the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements and to consult with people there. To understand the situation in agriculture and solve problems in this regard, we should go to rural production teams and consult with people there. To understand the situation in industry and solve problems in this regard, we should go to factories and workshops and consult with people there. To understand the situation in scientific research and solve problems in this regard, we should go to research offices and consult with people there. To understand the situation in education and solve problems in this regard, we should go to schools and classrooms and consult with people there. To understand the situation in commerce and solve problems in this regard, we should go to stores and consult with people at the counters of such stores. To understand the situation in the army and solve problems in this regard, we should go to companies and consult with people there. In a word, all new things merge at the frontline, and the brains of leading personnel can only play the role of a processing factory. To keep abreast with the new, fast-developing situation, we must often go to the frontline in every field and consult with the people there.

What is resoluteness? It means being good at forming judgments and reaching decisions on the basis of resourcefulness. Failing to consult with people and being arbitrary won't work. When one fails to go to the frontline to consult with people there, one will be at a loss as to how to cope with the situation. A decision reached under such circumstances would be an arbitrary one. There is another case in which one can be resourceful but irresolute. Being hesitant about reaching a decision or being irresolute won't work either. One who is resourceful can act steadily and accurately, and one who is resolute can achieve better and faster results.

Chairman Mao told us the story of Yuan Shao who lived during the period of the three kingdoms, and called on us to draw a lesson from it. Yuan Shao was borne in a famous family, and members of his family were ministers for four generations. Yuan Shao's students and subordinates could be found everywhere in the country. Thus, he enjoyed high prestige among the officials. He had hundreds of thousands of well-trained and well-equipped troops and claimed that his troops had 1 million long lances and 1,000 herds of strong horses. At that time, Tsao Chao had only 40,000 troops. However, Yuan Shao was completely defeated by Tsao Chao in a few years. Kuo Chia, a staff officer under Tsao Chao, commented on Yuan Shao by saying that Yuan Shao "was suspicious and acted slowly," "failed to grasp what was most important," and "was resourceful but irresolute." Yuan Shao was neither sensitive nor resolute. This is why he fell in the end.

As Marxists, we are ideologically armed with dialectical materialism and historical materialism and have a whole set of methods for exercising leadership and carrying out our work. Therefore, it is entirely possible for us to be resourceful and resolute.

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PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

In the new year, we must rally closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, further carry forward the proletarian revolutionary spirit, grasp the key link and run the country well, and stride toward the grand goal of the four modernizations.

PEOPLE'S DAILY DISCUSSES OVERSEAS CHINESE POLICY

4 January Editorial

OWO40214Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1659 GMT 3 Jan 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 4 January editorial: "It is Necessary To Pay Attention to Work on Overseas Chinese Affairs"]

[Text] Peking, 3 January 1978--Under the warm attention of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the National Preparatory Conference on Overseas Chinese Affairs was recently held in Peking. This was an important conference to expose and criticize the crimes of the "gang of four" antiparty clique and reaffirm the party's principles and policies on Overseas Chinese affairs. It will play an important role in further strengthening our party's future work on Overseas Chinese affairs. There are a large number of Overseas Chinese Abroad, most of them living in Third World countries. They are a component of the Chinese nation and an important link in helping China develop friendly relations with the peoples of other countries. The family members of Overseas Chinese and returnees are important forces in developing China's socialist revolution and construction. To strengthen the work on Overseas Chinese affairs, unite with them and whip up the enthusiasm for socialism of the family members of Overseas Chinese and returnees is of great importance in achieving our magnificent goal of the four modernizations, promoting cultural, scientific and technical exchanges between China and other countries, expanding the patriotic united front and improving friendly relations with countries where Overseas Chinese reside. During the past 20 years or more, tremendous achievements have been scored in the work on Overseas Chinese affairs under the personal care of Chairman Mao and the direct leadership of Premier Chou. The whole set of guidelines and policies on the work on Overseas Chinese affairs set forth and approved by Chairman Mao is entirely correct.

Party committees at all levels and the cadres administering Overseas Chinese affairs have worked hard to implement the party's policies on Overseas Chinese affairs. Overseas Chinese have ardent love for the motherland and have made great contributions to supporting the socialist construction of the motherland and to developing friendship between the people in China and the peoples of other countries. The enthusiasm for socialism of the family members of Overseas Chinese and returnees is rising with each passing day. It has played an active role in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. It must be reaffirmed that in the work on Overseas Chinese affairs, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has always been predominant.

The interference and sabotage of the "gang of four" in the work on Overseas Chinese affairs are serious. The "gang of four" fiercely attacked the guidelines and policies on the administration of Overseas Chinese affairs and totally negated the achievements in the work on Overseas Chinese affairs. They concocted the fallacies: "Overseas relations" are "reactionary political connections" and those who have "overseas connections" form a "reactionary social basis."

They regarded the normal correspondence and the exchange of visits between people at home and their relatives and friends abroad as "having illicit relations with a foreign country" and smeared remittances from Overseas Chinese to their family members at home as "funds for special agents." They framed and persecuted Overseas Chinese, family members of the Overseas Chinese, returnees and cadres administering Overseas Chinese affairs and seriously dampened their patriotism and the enthusiasm for socialism of the family members of the Overseas Chinese and returnees. They undermined revolution and production in the native places of Overseas Chinese and impeded the consolidation and development of the patriotic united front. Their pernicious influence is widespread and deep. We must never underestimate it. In the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four," we must penetratingly expose and criticize their crimes in undermining the work on Overseas Chinese affairs; distinguish right from wrong in line, policy and ideology; set to rights the relationship of the people to the enemy reversed by them; and comprehensively and correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

Chairman Hua has instructed us: "How to implement the policies on Overseas Chinese affairs is a very important question." In order to implement a policy, it is first necessary to widely publicize it. It is necessary to make the whole party and the people throughout the country understand our party's policies on Overseas Chinese affairs. We must make a historical class analysis of Overseas Chinese. As life for the people in old China was intolerable, some of them left their homes to work overseas as coolies and others escaped to foreign countries because of political persecution. This is the primary historical background of the Overseas Chinese communities. Today, the majority of Overseas Chinese are still working people. They are the masses forming the base of the patriotic united front and are a force we should rely on. Less than 10 percent of the Overseas Chinese are bourgeois, and the majority of these are medium or small capitalists. They suffer oppression and discrimination by imperialism, colonialism and monopoly capitalism. They are one of the motive forces for national and economic independence in their countries of residence. We should unite with them and win them over. The destiny of Overseas Chinese is closely linked with that of the motherland and the majority of Overseas Chinese are patriotic. Many of them showed sympathy with and supported past revolutionary struggles in the motherland. Only a very small number of them are reactionaries and secret agents. Influenced by our policy of "all patriots belong to one big family whether they come forward early or late," even those reactionaries and secret agents are constantly changing their outlooks. The "gang of four" failed to make a class analysis of the "relations with Overseas Chinese" and invariably regarded them as reactionary political relations. The "gang of four" were completely wrong. We must thoroughly criticize such an anti-Marxist metaphysical reactionary fallacy.

The family members of Overseas Chinese and returned Overseas Chinese now residing in China have the same rights and obligations as other Chinese citizens. However, their close connection with their relatives abroad make them distinct from other people. We should implement Chairman Mao's instruction on protecting the interests of Overseas Chinese and helping returned Overseas Chinese. We should treat family members of Overseas Chinese and returned Overseas Chinese as we treat other people in China and permit no discrimination against them, in accordance with the policy of overall planning and coordination. We should consider their special situation and look after them properly.

On the one hand, we should firmly step up political and ideological education among them to enable them to resist capitalist influences and resolutely take the socialist road. On the other hand, when we formulate relevant policies, we should consider the special situation of Overseas Chinese, pay necessary attention to them and enable them to join the other people in China in continuing the revolution under those policies.

The "gang of four" sabotaged the policies on Overseas Chinese affairs, but the cadres and people resisted and struggled against them. Since the "gang of four" were smashed, we have been rapidly implementing the party's various proletarian policies under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. We must correct the wrong practices in violation of the policies on Overseas Chinese affairs caused by the interference and sabotage of the "gang of four." We should change the situation in some localities and units whereby whoever has so-called "overseas relations" is not permitted to join the party, the CYL and the army nor is he allowed to advance to higher levels of education or get a job or proper assignment. As for all those who have been subjected to investigation or persecution on account of their "overseas relations," correct conclusions should be drawn in accordance with the party's policies as soon as possible so that they will be cleared of all slanders and false charges.

Remittances from Overseas Chinese to support their families and legitimate rights and interests of these families and returned Overseas Chinese should be protected. We should provide facilities for people to go abroad and return to China to visit their relatives and simplify the procedures for getting permission to enter or leave China. We should welcome and make proper arrangements for those Overseas Chinese who wish to return to China to work for national construction in the motherland, to settle down or to live with their kinfolk. With regard to those Overseas Chinese students who wish to return to the motherland to pursue their studies, we should actively create conditions for them to do so.

We should continue to implement the policy formulated by Chairman Mao on settling the question of dual nationality. We should encourage Overseas Chinese to voluntarily choose the nationality of their countries of residence and become citizens of these countries. Upon acquiring the nationality of their country of residence, the Overseas Chinese are no longer Chinese citizens but are still our kinfolk and friends. The spirit of pertinent domestic policies concerning Overseas Chinese affairs is still applicable to their kinfolk in China. As to those who wish to retain their Chinese nationality, we should welcome their choice and our country has the duty to protect their legitimate rights and interests. We expect Overseas Chinese to abide by the laws of their countries of residence, live in friendship with the people of these countries and contribute to the economic and cultural development of these countries. We hope that legitimate rights and interests and respect their national traditions, customs and habits.

The work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs is an important work of the party. It is widely involved with and related to the work of many departments. To do it well requires the attention of the whole party and the cooperation of all concerned. The ideological confusion created by the "gang of four" in undermining our policies concerning Overseas Chinese affairs can only be resolved by deepening the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" and achieving unity in thinking with regard to the work and policies concerning Overseas Chinese.

Party committees concerned must strengthen leadership over work in connection with Overseas Chinese affairs, place it on the agendas, get all concerned departments to cooperate closely and strengthen the cadres in Overseas Chinese affairs organizations. Due to the "gang of four's" interference and sabotage, the work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs is now facing many problems. We must strengthen investigation and study, grasp some major problems and take effective measures to really solve them. In localities where families of Overseas Chinese and returned Overseas Chinese are more concentrated, it is necessary to hold frequent meetings of their representatives to listen to their opinions and improve the work. Through the joint efforts of the whole party, our work in connection with Overseas Chinese affairs assuredly will quickly change for the better, bringing into full play the enthusiasm of the Overseas Chinese, their family members in China and returned Overseas Chinese to strive to expand the patriotic united front and build China into a great, powerful and modern socialist country as soon as possible.

Liao Cheng-chih Article

OW031830Y Peking NCNA in English 1746 GMT 3 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 3, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY carries on January 4 an article by Liao Cheng-chih, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, which explains fully the guidelines and policies on the work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs set forth and approved by Chairman Mao and criticizes the reactionary fallacies of the "gang of four" about the question of the "overseas relations".

Liao Cheng-chih says in his article: "In accordance with Chairman Mao's policy of 'overall consideration and all-round arrangement', Chairman Hua has called for 'developing the united front led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance, a united front which embraces patriotic democratic parties, patriotic personages, compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, and our countrymen overseas'. We should act accordingly and continue to expand the ranks of Overseas Chinese united on a patriotic basis."

He points out, "We should treat family members of Overseas Chinese and returned Overseas Chinese as we treat the other people of China and permit no discrimination against them". "As to all those who have been subjected to investigation or persecution in the past several years on account of their 'overseas relations', correct conclusions should be drawn in accordance with the party's policies as soon as possible so that they will be cleared of all slanders and false charges," he adds.

Liao Cheng-chih says: "We should provide facilities for Overseas Chinese, their family members in China and returned Overseas Chinese to come to China or go abroad to visit their relatives, for foreign nationals of Chinese descent to visit their relatives in China or make a tour of the country as well as for Chinese citizens to go abroad for reunion with their relatives of foreign nationality, and simplify the procedure for getting the permission to enter or leave China."

"We should welcome and make proper arrangements for these Overseas Chinese who wish to return to China to work for the national construction in the motherland, to settle down or to live with their kinfolk.

"With regard to those Overseas Chinese students who wish to return to the motherland to pursue their studies, we should actively create conditions for them to do so by setting up remedial schools, and our institutes of higher learning should also facilitate their enrollment."

"The correspondence and the exchange of visits between people at home and their relatives and friends abroad," he says, "represent a normal relationship and, for that matter, a very desirable one. Through such contacts, we can strengthen our ties with the Overseas Chinese and enable them to achieve a better understanding of the motherland and develop a deeper love for the country, so as to isolate the Chiang gang still further. This is conducive to the struggle to liberate Taiwan, the sacred territory of the motherland. Through such contacts, we can also develop the friendship between the Chinese people and the people of countries where Overseas Chinese reside, strengthen the friendly relations between China and these countries and promote the cultural, scientific and technical exchange between China and foreign countries." "We have friends all over the world." This statement shows Chairman Mao's far-sightedness and great vision. We encourage the people at home to strengthen friendly contacts with Overseas Chinese and foreign friends. This is in full conformity with Mao Tsetung Thought. Therefore, the more such relations, the better."

Liao Cheng-chih says: "We should continue to implement the policy formulated by Chairman Mao on settling the question of dual nationality. We encourage Overseas Chinese to choose the nationality of their countries of residence on a voluntary basis and become citizens of these countries and, together with the local people, make contributions to the political and economic independence and the prosperous growth of the culture of the countries where they live."

"Upon acquiring the nationality of their country of residence," he says, "the Overseas Chinese become citizens of that country, and lose their Chinese nationality automatically. We do not recognize dual nationality, but we regard it as impermissible to compel Overseas Chinese to choose one nationality or another. Those who have chosen the nationality of their country of residence are still our kinfolk even though they are no longer Chinese citizens. Their kinfolk in China will still be part of the Chinese citizenry, enjoying in China the same political status and the same treatment in other respects as family members of Overseas Chinese."

"As to those who wish to retain their Chinese nationality, we welcome their choice and our country has the duty to protect their legitimate rights and interests."

He points out: "We require that Overseas Chinese abide by the law of their countries of residence, respect the customs and habits of the people of these countries, learn the languages of these countries and play an active role in developing the economy and culture of these countries and in promoting the friendship between the people of these countries and the people of China and the economic and cultural exchange between these countries and China. We require that Overseas Chinese guard against the ideas of great-nation chauvinism....We also hope that the countries where Overseas Chinese live will respect their legitimate rights and interests and their national tradition and customs and habits."

In his article Liao Cheng-chih criticizes the crimes of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" who made use of the question of "overseas relations" to discriminate against or even persecute Overseas Chinese, their family members in China and returned Overseas Chinese. He points out that this also affected compatriots in Taiwan, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao as well as foreign nationals of Chinese descent and their relatives in China.

He stresses: "Chairman Mao always included Overseas Chinese in our united front. Lin Piao, the 'gang of four' and their like deliberately confused friend with foe and treated Overseas Chinese as enemies by misrepresenting 'overseas relations' as 'reactionary political connections'."

The reactionary governments of the old China were corrupt and incompetent, he points out, and the country's international position was a low one. The Overseas Chinese received no protection for their legitimate rights and interests, and suffered from every kind of imperialist and colonialist exploitation and oppression. Since liberation, the motherland has grown ever stronger, her international prestige has risen continuously, and so the position of Overseas Chinese has improved, and they have shown a deeper love for the socialist motherland.

Liao Cheng-chih says that the broad masses of Overseas Chinese have the characteristic of being patriotic and revolutionary in tradition. During the period of the old democratic revolution in China, large numbers of Overseas Chinese joined in the country's revolution. During the period of the new-democratic revolution led by Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, even larger numbers of Overseas Chinese actively supported the revolution or came back to take part in it. Since liberation, Overseas Chinese have voiced support for Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party; they have expressed sympathy with or support for socialist revolution and construction in the motherland or have joined in them.

He says that Lin Piao and the "gang of four" regarded all Overseas Chinese as bad people just because of the presence of a tiny number of reactionary elements and enemy agents among them. "Their sinister aim was to push the large numbers of patriotic Overseas Chinese over to the enemy side so as to undermine the patriotic united front among the Overseas Chinese and Chairman Mao's strategic principle of mobilizing all positive factors at home and abroad for the building of socialism," he adds.

Liao Cheng-chih points out that most of the Overseas Chinese are working people, who are the masses forming the base of the patriotic United Front among the Overseas Chinese and are a force we should rely on. A small section of the Overseas Chinese have gradually risen to a bourgeois status and the great majority of them are patriotic. "They have also made contributions to the economic and cultural development in the countries where they live and are part of the motive force for combatting imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism and winning national and economic independence in these countries. Therefore, we adopt a policy of uniting with those Overseas Chinese who belong to the bourgeoisie. As to those who still harbour misgivings about the motherland and are even hostile to us, we should likewise work energetically among them and try our best to turn negative factors into positive ones, and strive to form the broadest patriotic united front among the Overseas Chinese."

"Lin Piao and the 'gang of four' and the Soviet social-imperialists have often spread the lie that all the Overseas Chinese are bourgeois," he notes. "Their vicious intention is to sow discord between the people at home and the Overseas Chinese, disrupt the friendly relations between the Overseas Chinese and the people in the countries where they live, and undermining the unity of the Overseas Chinese."

CCP PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT HOLDS DISCUSSION FORUM

OW010009Y Peking NCNA in English 1610 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Peking, December 31, 1977 (HSINHUA)--The Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China recently invited party and non-party personages of social sciences, cultural, art and press circles to a forum here and asked their opinions about current propaganda and the national conference on propaganda work to be called next year.

All those present at the forum welcomed the occasion as a vivid expression of the great attention the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has paid to the ideological front and to propaganda and cultural workers. They said that because Chairman Hua had led the people in smashing the gang of four and seizing back the leadership in propaganda work, they could now air their views freely.

The forum started on December 13 and five small group meetings were held. On December 25 and 26, it was enlarged to include more than 300 people. The discussion was very lively throughout the period.

On December 26, Kuo Mo-jo attended the forum and recited his new poem "In Commemoration of Chairman Mao's Birthday".

With great indignation, the participants exposed and criticized the gang of four for sabotaging propaganda work and persecuting propaganda workers. They put forward many good ideas and suggestions on how to strengthen theoretical and propaganda work and consolidate and expand the ranks of propaganda workers.

People attending the meeting of social science circles pointed out that with Chairman Mao, the greatest Marxist of the contemporary era, and with great Mao Tsetung Thought, China now stands in the van in philosophy and social sciences. Yet, on the other hand, it is still rather backward in that both the number of social scientists and that of works of profound scholarship are quite small. In recent years, particularly, the gang of four wantonly tampered with and distorted the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and created confusion on many theoretical questions, thus causing great damage to the study of social sciences. They pointed out: After the downfall of the gang of four, we are at an important historic juncture when we are carrying forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by our predecessors and forging ahead into the future. To ensure victory in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, thoroughly eradicate their pernicious influence and answer the many new questions arising in the course of revolutionary practice, we must vigorously promote creative research work under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Theoretical work should take first place in propaganda work.

The most urgent task at present is, as Chairman Hua instructed, to launch a widespread movement of propaganda and education in the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought so that they would be grasped comprehensively and not fragmentarily, accurately and not arbitrarily, concretely and not abstractly. Some comrades pointed out that there is the pressing need to compile a series of textbooks on the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, dictionaries and handbooks on social sciences and books of history, such as a history of the Communist Party of China, a history of the People's Liberation Army and a history of the past hundred years. Other comrades proposed that forums of various kinds should be held to create an invigorating atmosphere in academic circles and that research in social sciences should be planned and the subjects of study assigned to individuals who would be responsible for their accomplishment under periodical check-ups.

At the meeting of cultural and art circles, some comrades pointed out that the gang of four not only aided and abetted smash-and-grabbers in a general sense, but attacked anyone who disliked them, smashed anything unfavourable to their schemes and grabbed whatever was useful to their plot to usurp party and state power. Others told the meeting how the gang of four persecuted them. They said they would turn hatred into strength and take an active part in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four. Some of the speakers concentrated their fire on the gang of four's assertion that literature and art in China in the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution were dominated by a revisionist line. They systematically recalled the struggle between the two lines in that period and quoted numerous instructions they personally heard from Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee as evidence to show that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was always predominant in China's literary and art work throughout the 17 years. They pointed out that in negating art and literature of that period, the gang of four wanted in fact to negate Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. A number of speakers recalled their past mistakes, saying that they would sum up their experience, both positive and negative, and fight on in the struggle ahead.

Many art and literary workers declared that they would persist in the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, and adhere to the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend and the method of combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism, so as to produce art and literary works worthy of the times. At present, they pointed out, efforts should be made both in the creation and in art and literary criticism. They suggested that the federation of literary and art circles and various unions should resume work as soon as possible so as to unite and organize more art and literary workers to engage in research and creative work.

At the meeting of journalists, publishers and museum and archaeological workers, the speakers exposed and condemned the gang of four who used the media to shape counter-revolutionary opinion. They pointed out that the party's propaganda apparatus must be kept in the hands of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. They put forward many good suggestions on how in propaganda work to hold aloft Chairman Mao's banner and closely follow Chairman Hua, and how to eliminate the gang of four's influence, keep in close contact with the masses and train journalists and improve equipment.

The forum was presided over by Chang Ping-hua, head of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, and attended by Huang Chen, Chu Mu-chih, Liao Ching-tan and Chang Hsiang-shan, deputy heads of the department.

Chang Ping-hua spoke at the end of the forum. He said that much success had been scored at the forum. The participants penetratingly exposed and criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four and their criminal attempt to usurp party and state power, and freely aired their views, which were very valuable, on how to strengthen propaganda and cultural work. "This has enabled us to understand better the importance of the mass line advocated by Chairman Mao and the significance of such style of work as 'say all you know and say it without reserve; blame not the speaker but be warned by his words'," he went on. "We would continue to do so in the future and solicit opinions extensively by holding forms of different types from time to time or through personal exchange of views so as to improve the party's propaganda and cultural work." Comrade Chang Ping-hua called for action to build up and expand the ranks of propaganda workers in the course of deepening the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. He said: "We must carefully review the history of the 28 years since the founding of new China and correctly analyze the struggle between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist lines of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the gang of four. On the one hand, we must be aware of the seriousness of the interference and sabotage by the counter-revolutionary revisionist lines and draw lessons from positive and negative examples; on the other hand, we must be clear that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was always in the dominant position. It was precisely under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line that we defeated Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line and won one victory after another, the great victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in particular." He said that the gang of four, who negated the achievements of the 17 years preceding the Great Cultural Revolution and turned history upside down, did so out of ulterior motives. "Now that we, by exposing and criticizing the gang, have smashed the mental shackles imposed on us by them, we must work with all-out efforts. It is now time for us to put all our skill in. Let us unite in a joint struggle to do our propaganda and cultural work still better and achieve still greater successes under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by our wise leader Chairman Hua," he added.

Also speaking at the forum were: Mao Tun, Hu Chiao-mu [5170 0829 2606], Yu Kuang-yuan [0060 0342 6678] Chi Yen-ming [7871 3601 6900], Chou Yang [0719 2254], Feng Chih [7458 5267], Wu Shih-chang [0702 0013 2490], Wu En-yu [0702 1869 5940], Hsu Ti-hsin [6079 3321 2450], Sun Yeh-fang [1327 0396 2455], Hsueh Mu-chiao [5641 2550 2890], Jen Chai-yu [0117 4949 1937], Wang Tzu-sung [3076 1311 1529], Liu Ta-nien, Chu Chih-Hsien [2612 2535 6343], Han Yu-tung [7281 1636 2717], Li Man-tsun [2621 3355 2625], Chen Han-sheng [7115 5060 4563], Tung Fu-jeng [5378 6534 4356], Wu Ching-lien [0702 2417 8780], Tsao Y., Liu Pai-yu, Chang Kuang-nien, Lin Mo-han [2651 7817 3211], Hsia Yen [1115 5888], Chou Li-po [0719 4539 3134], Wei Wei [7614 1550], Yao Hsueh-yin [1202 7185 0995], Chu Po [2575 3134], Li Chun [2621 0402], Lo Pin-chi [7482 6333 1015], Hsu Chih [1776 6688], Juan Chang-ching [7086 4545 4552], Tsui Wei [1508 1531], Hsieh Tieh-li [6200 6993 7537], Wu Yin-hsien [0702 0603 0752], Chang Jui-fang [1728 3843 5364], Tien Hua [3944 5478], Chao Yen-hsia [6392 3601 0204], Yang Chiu-ling [2799 1934 3781], Kao Sheng-lin [7559 4141 7792], Chang Keng [1728 1649], Shih Jo-hsu [0670 5387 5711], Chou Lai [0719 0171],

Fang Chu-feng [2455 2239 5358], Hou Pao-lin, Hua Chun-wu, Wang Chao-wen, Wu Tso-jen, Huang Yung-yu [7806 3057 3768], Ying Tao [5391 7290], Lu Chi [0712 7535], Shih Lo-Meng [2514 2687 3443], Liu Shih-kun, Wang Kun, Kuo Lan-ying, Teng Yu-hua [6772 3768 5478], Tzu Hua-yun, Hsu Tsai, Fan Chin, Chang Chih-ching, Wang Yun-sheng, Wang Kuang, Chen Han-po, Wang I [3769 4135], Sa Kung-liao [5646 4500 0055], Fang Chu-cheng [2455 6880 2052], and Shao Kung-wen [6730 0361 2429].

GANG DENOUNCED FOR VILIFYING SOCIALIST COMMODITY SYSTEM

HK030955Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 21 Dec 77 p 3 HK

[Article by Li Yen-shih [2621 1484 4258]: "Denouncing the 'Gang of Four' for Vilifying the Socialist Commodity System"]

[Text] The "gang of four" and their mass media demagogically announced: The socialist commodity system would "inevitably hatch capitalism and the bourgeoisie." The following "reasons" were said to have led to the "inevitable" outcome:

The first reason was that "if it is said that the commodities of several hundred years ago gave birth to the first generation of bourgeoisie, then, at the present stage, the last generation of bourgeoisie would also emerge from the commodities." In the "gang of four's" logic, what existed in history would inevitably be found at present also. Historically speaking, commodity production and commodity exchange did bring about the bourgeois relations of production. However, this was built upon the basis of private ownership of the means of production and on the production and exchange of commodities spontaneously regulated by the law of value. Under the regulation of this law of value, constant polarization was taking place among the small producers of commodities. A small number of people accumulated more and more money and rose to become capitalists. The majority went bankrupt and degenerated into proletarians. This was how capitalism emerged at the closing stage of feudalism. The commodity system we are practicing now no longer is built upon the basis of private ownership but is based on socialist public ownership. The law of value no longer plays a regulatory role. Therefore, our commodity system is different from the commodity system of the past which was based upon private ownership. Under these basically different economic conditions, what ground is there to say that it would "inevitably hatch capitalism and the bourgeoisie"?

The second reason was that "no matter what kind of commodity exchange is considered, it has to translate into reality the value of a commodity....In order to translate into reality the value of a commodity, there would appear 'fanaticism for value', and 'capitalist production under the guidance of output value and profit in command.'" In the process of exchange, the owner of commodities had to transfer the use value as well as to translate into reality the value of commodities. There is no exception to commodity exchange for all times and all countries. However, could we say that all commodity producers of all times and all countries are "fanatics in pursuit of value" and all kinds of commodity production "capitalist production"? Very obviously, we could not. Because this does not tally with the historical facts nor our actual situation. Marxism divides the commodity production of the past into simple commodity production and capitalist commodity production, the owners of commodities did not trade their commodities for the commodity value but the use value. [paragraph continues]

They sold their goods just to get back useful goods themselves. Therefore, we could not describe this mode of commodity exchange as a kind of capitalist commodity exchange "in pursuit of value". In our country, the purpose of socialist commodity production is not for pursuit of value but for satisfying the growing need of the country and the people. Therefore, when transmitting a production plan to the lower level, the state not only sets such value indexes as production value, cost and profit, but also sets first of all the indexes of use value such as quantity, variety, and quality. The production units must wholly fulfill the various indexes before they can claim to have fulfilled the whole production plan. After the production units put out commodities, the socialist commercial departments must buy, distribute and market them at prices stipulated by the state. Could these production units and commercial enterprises all be "fanatics in pursuit of value?"

The third reason was that "so long as the commodity system and exchange by means of money are still alive, there would be the phenomenon of individuals privately accumulating a large amount of commodities and money, or a great deal of social labor." The "gang of four" imposed such fallacy upon Lenin and called it Lenin's thought. Did Lenin really think in this way? No. In March 1919, i.e. 1 and 1/2 years after the victory of the October Revolution, when Lenin analyzed the characteristics of class struggle on the economic front of Russia, he had this to say: "The facts tell us that even in Russia as in all other capitalist societies, the capitalist commodity economy is still alive, playing its part, developing and giving rise to the bourgeoisie." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol XXIX, p 162) What Lenin meant here is that "the capitalist commodity economy is still alive." The "gang of four" altered the "capitalist commodity economy" into the commodity economy, in the abstract and hence changed it into our present commodity system. Like magicians, the "gang of four" drew help from such an abstract category of "commodity economy" to turn capitalism into "socialism" and again turn socialism into "capitalism."

An important means the "gang of four" employed in distorting and tampering with Marxism-Leninism was to break away from socialist mode of production and economic conditions, use the abstract category of the relationship between the commodity and money in place of a concrete analysis of the socialist commodity production, and hence equate socialist commodity production with capitalist commodity production. The present commodity system of our country is an important component of the socialist economic system. We should boldly keep to the socialist system and strive to develop the socialist commodity production so that it can meet the need for the all-round development of the socialist economy.

PROVINCIAL RADIOS REPORT ON ARMY-PEOPLE SOLIDARITY MOVEMENT

HK020630Y [Editorial Report HK/OW] The following reports on provincial CCP and revolutionary committee circulars calling on various provinces to unfold activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to its dependents during the new year-spring festival period and provincial public security bureau circulars calling on provincial public security organs to hold a "cherish the people month" during the new year-spring festival period have been monitored from Chinese provincial radio broadcasts:

Central-South Region

Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 30 December 1977 reported that on 30 December the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees issued a circular calling on the province to unfold activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to its dependents during the new year-spring festival period. The notice made the following demands: 1) Conduct extensive propaganda in the great victories gained and the fine situation on all fronts and praise the wise leadership of Chairman Hua; 2) whip up an upsurge of learning from the PLA, learning from their good ideology, work, style, traditions and experiences, and listen to the PLA comrades' criticisms of and views on local work; 3) the province is

establishing a general group for work supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents, and the prefectures and municipalities are setting up subgroups, while the counties are establishing comfort groups and the districts and communes small comfort groups, to carry out activities of comfort to the PLA; 4) do a good job of the work of giving preferential treatment to those eligible and of educating and resettling ex-servicemen.

The same program reported that the Hunan Military District had issued a circular making similar demands on subordinate units as well as to carry out education in supporting the government and cherishing the people, teaching the units to observe the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention and serve the people wholeheartedly; go all out to support the movements to learn from Taching and Tachai; further whip up an upsurge of learning from the people; seriously check up on mass discipline and correct unhealthy work styles, receive the visiting comfort groups in a fervent way and with diligence and thrift, report to them on the situation in the PLA units, and listen to the experiences introduced by the local comrades.

The program further reported that the provincial Public Security Bureau had also recently issued a circular demanding that all public security organs unfold activities of a "cherish the people month" during the new year-spring festival period. During this month, the organs should propagate to the masses the party's three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention of the public security personnel, and mobilize the masses to check up on the implementation of policies and observance of discipline by the public security cadres and policemen.

Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 30 December reported that the provincial revolutionary committee had issued a notice on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents during the new year-spring festival period, listing the following demands: 1) Further propagate and implement the 11th party congress line at comfort gatherings and army-people get-togethers, so as to stimulate people's activism for following this line, fighting well the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, and winning new victories; 2) propagate the importance of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents and criticize the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging this fine tradition; teach the cadres and masses to do still better at learning from the army and help the local PLA units in their work; do a good job of preferential treatment work and of resettling ex-servicemen; 3) the province, prefectures and counties must all set up comfort groups to visit local PLA units, dependents of martyrs and servicemen, disabled and demobilized servicemen and Red Army veterans; 4) rural communes and brigades, urban streets, offices, bodies, enterprises and schools should hold meetings of dependents of martyrs and servicemen, do good deeds for them, and organize general comfort activities for them.

Nanning Kwangsi Regional Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 1 January 1978 reported that the regional revolutionary committee had recently issued a notice on carrying out activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to its dependents during the new year-spring festival period. The region has set up a general comfort group, and subgroups are being established by all prefectures and municipalities and by Liuchou Railway Bureau.

The same radio also broadcast a notice issued by the regional Public Security Bureau calling on the public security organs to carry out activities of a "cherish the people month" during the same period.

It said that in the course of these activities they should expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four against public security work, learn from the (Tunglai) police station in Harbin, cite good cadres and policemen who have done well in various aspects, and check up on the state of implementation of policies and discipline.

Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin at 0500 GMT on 31 December 1977 broadcast a similar circular issued by the provincial revolutionary committee calling on the province to unfold extensive activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to its dependents during the new year-spring festival period. It noted in these activities it is necessary to practice strict economy and oppose waste; launch the masses to check up on and revise them and check up on the state of implementation of the relevant policies. "The municipal and county leadership and the departments concerned must actively seek the views of the local PLA units and properly solve problems which exist between the army and people" and step up political and ideological education for dependents of martyrs and servicemen and disabled and demobilized servicemen.

This broadcast also contained a notice issued by the provincial Public Security Bureau calling on the public security organs throughout the province to hold a "cherish the people month" during the new year-spring festival period.

Southwest Region

Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 30 December broadcast a notice of the provincial revolutionary committee on launching activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to its dependents during the new year-spring festival period. The notice made the following demands: Organize the cadres and masses to study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works and the 11th party congress documents, expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four and their black ace generals in Kweichow, and propagate the great achievements of the PLA in the past 50 years; comfort activities should be extensively unfolded during the period to comfort the PLA, the people's armed police and the fire brigade police. The provincial revolutionary committee has set up a general comfort group headed by Li Ting-kuei and with (Sung Shu-kung), Wu Su, Wu Shih, (Chang Li-ching), Chin Feng, Meng Su-fen, (Cheng Wei-kuang), (Ying Cheng-chang), (Yu Chih-chien), (Yao Hsiu-wen), (Tien Pin), (Wang Chih-ming), and (Li Yuan-tung) as the deputy leaders. Similar groups should be set up throughout the province.

Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2140 GMT on 30 December reported that the provincial revolutionary committee had recently issued a circular calling on the province to unfold extensive activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to its dependents around the new year-spring festival period. The circular noted the current fine situation in the province. It reported that the provincial revolutionary committee is setting up a general comfort group headed by Comrade Lu Ta-tung and with Comrades (?Wang Chien), Li Lin-chih, Chiao Chih-min, (Chang Chen-ya), (Li Wen-ping), (Huang Wen-jo), (Hao Yin-wu), (Ko-mo-chia-chia), (Tai Ko-yu), (Wu Ching-hua), (Wang Chih-hsien), (Fan Chih-chung) and (Kuo I-jung) as leaders of the various subgroups. It said similar groups should be set up throughout the province to pay comfort visits to the PLA, armed people's police, dependents of martyrs and servicemen, disabled servicemen and Red Army veterans, and basic-level comfort activities should also be unfolded on an extensive scale.

The same broadcast reported that the Political Department of the Chengtu PLA units had recently issued a notice calling on the units to carry out activities to support the government and cherish the people during the new year-spring festival period.

The notice made the following points: In the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, carry out education in the glorious tradition of unity of army and people and understand the damage done to army building by Lin Biao and the gang of four, thoroughly criticizing their crimes; help in local farmland capital construction and also provide regular support for communes and brigades with which the PLA units have established ties; unfold the movements to learn from Tachang and Tachai and from the people, and also vigorously conduct propaganda among the masses. "It is necessary to send people to straighten out units where there are many problems. It is necessary to check up on the state of implementation by the PLA units of the state regulation forbidding people to go arbitrarily to the rural areas to purchase agricultural and sideline products. PLA units stationed in minority nationality areas must seriously check up on the state of their implementation of the party's nationalities policy, practicing the equality of nationalities, respecting the customs of the fraternal nationalities and learning their languages, criticize the great-Han mentality and further strengthen the unity of nationalities and the unity of army and people."

Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 31 December reported that the Tibet Autonomous Region Revolutionary Committee and the Tibet Military District "recently" jointly issued a circular on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen and on supporting the government and cherishing the people.

The circular urges various prefectural; municipal and county revolutionary committees; the military district; sub-military districts; regiments; people's armed force departments of various counties; and various offices, bureaus and committees of the autonomous region revolutionary committees as well as other units to energetically propagate "the great historical exploits of wise leader Chairman Hua" and Tibet's great achievements in enhancing the national economy. The circular says that leaders at all levels must personally comfort hospitalized armymen and armymen and civilians must learn from each other in order to further cement their relationship. The circular adds that members of the families of martyrs and armymen and disabled and demobilized armymen should take an active part in socialist revolution and construction and strive to achieve still greater glory in the three great revolutionary struggles. The circular urges PLA units stationed in Tibet to do a good job in building the militia, strengthening military-civilian joint defense and consolidating southwest China's border defense.

Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 30 December broadcast a recent notice from the provincial revolutionary committee calling for extensive activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to its dependents during the new year-spring festival period. The notice called on revolutionary committees at all levels to practice strict economy and prohibit extravagance and waste. "It is necessary to heighten revolutionary vigilance, do a good job of security work, and take strict precautions against sabotage activities of class enemies."

East China

Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin at 0400 GMT on 24 December reported that the Chekiang provincial and revolutionary committees recently issued a circular on launching a mass movement to support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of armymen during the new year-spring festival period of 1978.

The circular instructs that support-the-army activities be carried out throughout the province from early to late January of 1978, under the leadership of the "Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee support-the-army comfort group." The circular also urges everyone to learn from the army, map out and implement "support-the-army rules and regulations" and examine and improve the work of aiding the troops. The circular concludes by saying that the task of resettling demobilized and retired servicemen must be properly carried out.

Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin at 0400 GMT on 30 December 1977 transmits a report which says that the leading organization of the Chekiang Provincial Military District has "recently" issued a circular urging the various units under the district to enthusiastically carry out support-the-government and cherish-the-people activities during the new year and spring festival of 1978. The circular says that all units must organize their men to criticize the gang of four and their representatives in Chekiang for their crimes of creating chaos in the army and usurping military power and of undermining army-government and army-people unity and that they must carry out the support-the-government and cherish-the-people activities in a "penetrating and sustaining manner."

Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 31 December 1977 broadcasts a similar circular issued by the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees on 23 December on carrying out activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to its dependents during the new year-spring festival period.

The station also carries a notice issued recently by the Political Department of Kiangsi Military District on unfolding activities to support the government and cherish the people during the same period. The notice called on the PLA units to conduct education among the cadres and fighters in supporting the government and cherishing the people, expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four in opposing and disrupting the army, and check up on the implementation of policies and discipline. In conclusion the notice demanded: The PLA units must step up education in preparedness against war in the units and the militia, get rid of thoughts of pacifism and relaxation, heighten vigilance, step up preparedness against war and check up on this work, do a good job of joint defense by army and people and protect the masses' celebration of the new year and spring festival."

Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin in 0330 GMT on 28 December carries a report which says that the leading organization of the Nanking PLA units has issued a circular on launching support-the-government and cherish-the-people activities during the new year-spring festival of 1978. The circular urges various units to learn from the people and serve the people by propagating the initial achievements in grasping the key link and running the country well; by taking part in farmland capital construction in various places; and by learning from the fine experiences of Taching, Tachai and the people.

Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 24 December broadcasts a report, saying that on 19 December the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee issued a circular on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen during the new year-spring festival of 1978.

The same service also broadcasts a 9-minute circular issued by the Political Department of the Tsinan PLA units on launching support-the-government and cherish-the-people activities during the new year-spring festival of 1978.

The same Tsinan service also carries a report at 1100 GMT on 28 December which says that the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee's new year-spring festival comfort group was formed on 27 December. The comfort group, according to the report, is headed by Su I-jan, "responsible person of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committee." The report says that deputy heads of the group and leaders of the 18 "branch groups" are "responsible persons of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, including Li Jih-nai, Chin Ho-chen, Li Chen, (Kao Chi-yun), Li Tzu-chao, Hao Chien-hsiu, (Liu Ping-lin), Chang Fu-kuei, (Yao Shih-chang) and (Wu Kai-chang); Chen Lei, vice chairman of the provincial CPCC and the responsible persons of the various prefectural and municipal party and revolutionary committees." The report says that these comfort groups will visit various islands, coastal areas, hospitals and companies to solicit the opinions of the commanders and fighters about local work.

North China

Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 29 December carries a report, saying that on 25 December the Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee issued a circular on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen during the new year-spring festival of 1978. The circular urges various places to propagate the PLA's great exploits and veteran armymen's exemplary deeds in the three great revolutionary movements; learn from the PLA's noble qualities; solicit the opinions of the military units about the local people's assistance to military construction; comfort those who are hospitalized; sponsor army-people get-togethers; reexamine the situation in implementing the party's policy of giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen and resolve the problems; and do a still better job in giving preferential treatment to the family members of martyrs, armymen and demobilized veterans.

Northwest Region

Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 31 December 1977 broadcasts a notice issued by the provincial revolutionary committee on carrying out activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to its dependents during the new year-spring festival period. The notice called on the province to expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four, unfold extensive propaganda activities on the fine situation and the great merits of the PLA, and learn from the army, from Lei Feng and from the Hard-Bone 6th Company. Comfort activities should be organized on a suitable scale.

The same program also broadcasts a notice issued by the Shensi Military District on carrying out activities to support the government and cherish the people during this period.

Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 1 January transmits a report which says that the Sinkiang Autonomous Region Public Security Bureau, "according to the instruction of the Ministry of Public Security," recently issued a circular to all public security organizations in Sinkiang calling on them to launch "cherish-the-people-month" activities during the new year-spring festival of 1978. The circular says that "cherish-the-people-month" activities used to be a fine tradition of the public security organizations, and all public security organizations must make a conscientious effort to reinstate and carry forward this fine tradition and work style of the public security organizations in order to establish a good relationship between the people's policemen and the people of all nationalities.

The circular also urges various public security organizations to reexamine the situation in implementing Chairman Mao's policy on public security work, solicit and listen to the criticism and opinions of the masses and departments concerned and further improve public security work by incorporating these opinions.

OCEANOGRAPHERS EXPLORE AREA NEAR HSISHA ISLANDS

OW281314Y Peking NCNA in English 1228 GMT 28 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Canton, December 28, 1977 (HSINHUA)--Chinese oceanographers have completed a successful scientific investigation on the South China Sea.

The scientific investigation ship "Shih Yen" (Experiment) sent by the Institute of Oceanography on the South China Sea under the Chinese Academy of Sciences covered a total of 4,926 sea miles in 58 days on the seas south of China's Chungsha and Hsisha islands and north of the Nansha Islands, also part of the Chinese territory.

Apart from fulfilling the targets for investigation on marine gravity, magnetism, hydrography, meteorology, biology, chemistry and geology, the scientific workers for the first time in Chinese history obtained specimens of beard worm (pogonophora), a type of benthos living at a depth of about 2,900 metres.

Members of the institute earlier conducted five investigations off the Chungsha and Hsisha islands during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Covering a greater distance and lasting a longer time, the latest expedition operated in seas of much more complex conditions.

The investigators also collected a great deal of first-hand information on gravity, magnetism, geology, hydrography, meteorology and biology in Huangyen Island, also part of the Chinese territory, which lies somewhat southeast of the Chungsha Islands.

SURVEY, CARTOGRAPHIC UNITS COMPLETE 1977 PLAN

OW310554Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0130 GMT 29 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Peking, 29 Dec 1977--Survey and cartographic departments throughout the country fulfilled their 1977 output plan by the end of November, thus realizing the target set early this year which aimed to double last year's output.

The survey and cartographic departments in the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions resolutely grasped the key link in doing their work well, started their work at the beginning of the year and finished it late in the year and actively served national economic construction, thus playing a pace setter role. In 1977, the large-scale survey areas for farmland capital construction included the "San Chiang" [0005 3068] plains and the "San Ho" [0005 3109] valleys in northeast China, the relevant areas in which second-phase projects on the harnessing of the Haiho River in north China were being carried out, the Tinghsi drought areas in northwest China and the Pearl River Delta in central-south China. A number of survey and cartographic teams have partially completed a coastal survey and cartographic study for use in dike construction and tidal land reclamation projects. As for industrial construction, they have done extensive work in oilfield exploitation, mine construction, geological survey, communications and transportation including a large-scale survey at the Taching, Shengli and Huapei oilfields.

After the strong Tanshan earthquake occurred in 1976, the areas's geography changed considerably. In drafting the large maps of the earthquake-stricken areas for Tangshan Prefecture in 1977, the survey and cartographic workers worked 16 or 17 hours daily in an effort to save time; they thus greatly shortened their worktime and contributed to building a new Tangshan and restoring production and construction at the Kailuan coal mine. In 1977 they also successfully carried out surveys in the Tomuerh area--the peak of the Tianshan mountain.

The survey and cartographic departments in various localities have drafted and published many wall maps, planning maps and atlases of various provinces, prefectures, counties and communes. Our country has published its first "Atlas of the People's Republic of China" in the Chinese phonetic alphabet.

In addition, these departments have completed many triangular surveys on astronomy, gravity and hydrological standards [shui chun 3055 3294]. Achievements have also been made in geographical survey by using our country's newly-developed man-made satellite.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY ADOPTS ADVANCED TECHNIQUES

OW310738Y Peking NCNA in English 0726 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Text] Shanghai, December 31, 1977 (HSINHUA)--A number of textile mills and pilot workshops which use no spindles or shuttles have been set up in Peking, Shanghai, Kiangsu, Tientsin and Liaoning. The introduction of such new techniques as electronics, fluidics, laser, microwave, radioactive isotope and infrared rays as well as TV monitor and control has raised the level of automation in China's textile industry.

This was recommended at a recent conference in Shanghai attended by leading cadres, scientific and technical personnel and innovators from the textile industrial system of the country to exchange experience in scientific research and technical innovations.

Participants at the conference reviewed the advances made in the textile industry since liberation. They pointed out that the country is now producing as much cotton yarn in two months as it did in a whole year in the early days after liberation. The quality of many textile goods has reached the world's advanced levels. Production of chemical fibres has gone up by a considerable margin in the past five years.

The conference summed up experience in developing new techniques in the textile industry and mapped out plans for further development. Scientific studies and technical innovations at present should be focused on raising labour productivity, reducing labour intensity and improving working conditions, the conference pointed out, and further studies should also be made on developing traditional techniques.

When the conference was in session, an exhibition on scientific research and technical innovations was held in Shanghai by the Ministry of Light Industry. On display were more than 420 scientific research items and over 1,000 new products.

BRIEFS

TRANSLATIONS OF MAO'S WORKS--Peking, Dec 25--The Russian, French and Spanish versions of Volume Five of the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" have been published by the foreign languages press. Copies in deluxe and paperback are being distributed at home and abroad. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1255 GMT 25 Dec 77 OW]

KIANGSU PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CONCLUDES 28 DEC

OW300048Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 29 Dec 77 OW

[Excerpts] The first session of the Fifth Kiangsu Provincial People's Congress ended victoriously on the afternoon of 28 December. During group discussions, the deputies conscientiously debated the work report made by Comrade Hsu Chia-tun on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee. The deputies said unanimously: On the basis of Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as well as the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, the work report has summed up the work of the provincial revolutionary committee since its founding 9 years ago. In particular, it has summed up the struggle against the bourgeois factionalist setups of the gang of four and their agents in the province, and put forward future tasks and plans for building Kiangsu into a socialist industrial province. This work report correctly reflects the situation in Kiangsu and the common aspirations of the people in the province.

In the course of discussion, the deputies freely commented on the favorable situation in socialist revolution and construction in their own units and areas since the smashing of the gang of four over a year ago. They indignantly exposed and criticized the counter-revolutionary crimes of the gang of four, their agents in Kiangsu and their bourgeois factionalist networks in usurping party and state leadership, in undermining revolution and production, in sabotaging the development of science and technology and culture, in disrupting militia building and judicial work, and in interfering with the work of the revolutionary committee. After full consultations, the deputies named candidates for membership to the new provincial revolutionary committee and deputies to the Fifth NPC.

On 28 December, the congress held a plenum. Attending the plenum were Hsu Chia-tun, Hu Hung, Wang Min-sheng, Chu Chiang, Chou Tse, Ting Ko-tse, (Hui Yu-yu), Huang Chao-tien, (Ting Shao-po), Wang Ping-shih, (Chin Hsun), Liu Lin and (Hsu Fen-heng). Comrade Chu Chiang presided over the plenum. A new provincial revolutionary committee was elected. The deputies to the Fifth NPC were also elected.

The congress unanimously adopted a resolution on the work report of the provincial revolutionary committee. The resolution said: "The first session of the fifth provincial people's congress completely agreed with the work report of the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee delivered to the congress by committee Chairman Comrade Hsu Chia-tun. The resolution called on all the people in the province to rally even more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, resolutely follow the party's basic line in the historic period of socialism, and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It urged all the people in the province to firmly implement the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, grasp the key link, run the country and the province well, work harder than ever before, and forge ahead valiantly. Comrade Ho Hung delivered a closing speech. The congress triumphantly ended amid the strains of "The Internationale."

Hu Hung Closing Speech

OW301956Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 29 Dec 77 OW

[Text of closing speech by Hu Hung, vice chairman of Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, at first session of fifth Kiangsu Provincial People's Congress on 28 December--read by announcer]

[Text] All representatives, all comrades: The first session of the Fifth Kiangsu Provincial People's Congress is now about to conclude.

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With the loving attention of Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee, the State Council and the NPC Standing Committee and under the inspiration of the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and the direct leadership of the provincial party committee, this congress has been a great success thanks to the common efforts of all representatives and comrades attending the session.

The congress has unanimously approved the provincial revolutionary committee's work report delivered by Chairman Hsu Chia-tun, elected the new provincial revolutionary committee and the deputies to the Fifth NPC, and successfully fulfilled the glorious task entrusted by the people throughout the province.

At this congress, we have conscientiously studied the important speech by wise leader Chairman Hua at the fourth session of the Fourth NPC Standing Committee. From beginning to end the congress has been permeated with an atmosphere of liveliness, vigor and warmth. Filled with heightened political awareness and a revolutionary ardor representing the people's interests, we have conscientiously discussed the important matters of grasping the key link and running the country well and grasping the key link and running the province well. Many representatives of workers and peasants said: Chairman Mao liberated us from the abyss of misery; the gang of four threw us into hell; Chairman Hua has let us be masters of our own affairs again.

A vigorous and pleasant atmosphere has prevailed throughout the congress. Many representatives of intellectuals and patriotic personages, participating in such major political activities for the first time in many years, have been deeply touched. Some said: In the past when the gang of four ran rampant, we felt that we had been born at the wrong time. Today, under the leadership of Chairman Hua, we are personally present at this gala occasion. We are determined to devote all our academic knowledge and specialties to the socialist cause.

Their words fully express their boundless respect for the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, their boundless esteem and love for the wise leader Chairman Hua and their deep hatred for the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao gang of four.

Full of pride and enthusiasm, all representatives attending the congress have expressed their opinions. The congress has fully embodied the principle of democratic centralism and has shown the lively and vigorous political situation which has emerged since the downfall of the gang of four. This congress holds high the great banner of Chairman Mao and closely follows Chairman Hua in continuing the revolution. It has furiously exposed and criticized the gang of four's counterrevolutionary crimes. It is a congress of unity and victory.

While the congress was in session, the 84th anniversary of the birth of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao occurred. We ceremoniously met to commemorate the occasion. All representatives conscientiously studied the two newly released shining documents of Chairman Mao, entitled "China Will Take a Giant Stride Forward" and "A Letter on Farm Mechanization", and were greatly inspired and encouraged. The release of these two important documents of Chairman Mao is of great immediate significance and has far-reaching influence. The two documents are the fighting program which guides us in taking our own road of economic building and farm mechanization and will surely spur the vigorous development of the entire national economy and farm mechanization of our country.

Chairman Mao consistently advocated the high-speed development of the national economy, quickening the pace of farm mechanization and building our country into a powerful and modern socialist country. Due to the interference and sabotage of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and particularly the gang of four, farm mechanization was delayed and construction slowed down.

Since the fall of the gang of four, Chairman Hua has instructed us more than once to speed up our construction. He has told us more than once that it is necessary to quicken the pace of farm mechanization. He has called on us more than once to strive hard for the realization of the four modernizations. We must resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's behests, resolutely respond to Chairman Hua's call, rely on our own efforts, work hard, and strive to basically realize the mechanization of farming with still greater vigor and higher speed by 1980, build our province into a socialist industrial province by 1985, and build our country into a great, powerful and modern socialist country by the end of the century.

Our optimism has a scientific basis. If we can understand more of Marxism, more about natural science--if we can understand more about the law of the objective world and commit fewer errors in the subjective world--we will surely succeed in our revolutionary work and construction work.

The key to the high-speed, high-level development of the national economy and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat lies in firmly grasping the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and carrying this political revolution through to the end. We must resolutely follow the strategic plan of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, continue to get the masses mobilized, and devote our efforts to fighting the third campaign well by using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a weapon. This is a major campaign to further draw a clearcut line between right and wrong, put down rebellion and restore order, and emancipate the mind. It is a decisive campaign to win complete victory in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, and we must win resolutely.

It is necessary to continue to firmly grasp and do a good job of tracking down the followers of the gang of four. It is necessary to uncover everything concerning the persons and deeds involving the gang of four's scheme to usurp party and state power, particularly since the 10th National CCP Congress and the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, in order to thoroughly destroy the gang of four and their followers' bourgeois factional setups in Kiangsu. It is necessary to resolutely implement the general and specific policies mapped out by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to expose and criticize the gang of four. It is imperative to resolutely attack a handful of sworn followers of the gang of four, who committed serious crimes but who refused to repent.

At the same time, it is necessary to strictly distinguish between the two different types of contradictions and handle them correctly, help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack, and unite with more than 95 percent of the cadres and masses. It is necessary to thoroughly criticize the gang of four, their agents in Kiangsu, and the counterrevolutionary crimes of those persons who actively took part in the gang of four's scheme to usurp party and state power. It is necessary to thoroughly criticize their crimes in sabotaging the building of political power, the national economy, revolutionary unity and the united front. It is necessary to thoroughly criticize the ultrarightist essence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line pushed by them and their manifestations in all fields by linking it with the criticism of bourgeois factionalism.

It is necessary to criticize them according to philosophy, political economy and the theory of scientific socialism and wipe out their remnant poison and influence on all fronts and in all spheres.

It is also necessary to conscientiously and factually sum up the positive and negative experiences in the 28 years since the founding of the country, especially since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and clarify the concrete lines, principles and policies on all fronts in order to enable the province's economic work, scientific and technical work, cultural and educational work, political and judicial work, [words indistinct] work and all other work to advance triumphantly and consistently along the path charted by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

At this congress, after sufficient deliberations and discussions, the delegates elected a new provincial revolutionary committee. On behalf of all the members of the newly-elected provincial revolutionary committee, I extend my profound thanks for the full trust and support given to the committee by the delegates.

We are determined to make efforts to strengthen our political power and our revolutionization; to resolutely implement the line, principle and policy of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee; to maintain close contact with the masses; to wholeheartedly serve the people; to bring into full play the functions of the political power under the dictatorship of the proletariat; to strive to fulfill all the tasks assigned to us by the party and the state; and to carry out our duties in performing the glorious work entrusted to us by the people of the whole province.

The masses are the masters of the country who create history. Under Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the socialist system characterized by the dictatorship of the proletariat, there is nothing more glorious and more significant than winning the trust of the people and serving them faithfully. All delegates are delegates of the people. They are the advanced elements among the people of all strata in the province, the backbone force that pushes the socialist cause forward in its triumphant advance, and the bridge for the revolutionary committee in keeping in touch with the masses.

It is hoped that in the struggle to grasp the key link and run the country well and to grasp the key link and run the province well and in all aspects of the revolutionary cause in the whole province, all delegates will bring into fuller play their role as the model, the backbone and the bridge among the people whom they represent, unite with and lead the people of the whole province to make a concerted effort to do the province's work well, and make more contributions to the construction of our great socialist motherland.

All delegates, all comrades: After the close of our congress, the year 1977 will end amid the songs of victory, and in high and daring spirits the people of the whole province are welcoming the arrival of 1978 with full confidence. Our future is infinitely bright, our tasks are extremely glorious, and our duties are very important. After your return, under the unified leadership and planning of your party and revolutionary committees at all levels, all of you should conscientiously propagate and implement the guidelines of this congress well; join the people of the whole province in the new year in holding still higher the great banner of Chairman Mao; rally still more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua; win over all people that can be won over; unite with all the forces that can be united with; mobilize all positive factors that can be mobilized; resolutely follow the line of the 11th CCP National Congress; deepen the mass movements to learn from Taching, Tachai and Hunan with the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, vigorously criticize revisionism and capitalism;

build socialism in a big way; promptly whip up a new upsurge in socialist economic and cultural construction; strive to fulfill all fighting tasks put forward by the 11th CCP National Congress; realize the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well; and make more outstanding achievements on all fronts to greet the triumphant convocation of the Fifth NPC. Unite to win still greater victories!

FIRST PLENUM OF FOURTH KIANGSU CPPCC COMMITTEE HELD

Opening Ceremony

OW251912Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 25 Dec 77 OW

[Excerpts] The first plenum of the Fourth Kiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee opened in Nanking on 24 December. In line with the principle that it is necessary to make overall plans and all-round arrangements as instructed by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and to meet the requirements of the developing situation of socialist revolution and construction in this province, the membership of this committee has been increased compared with previous committees. There are 616 members, 30 percent more than the last committee. They include representatives of various patriotic democrats, people's groups, and nationalities as well as advanced persons on various fronts in the province.

The opening ceremony was presided over by Comrade Hsu Chia-tun, first secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee. Seated in the front row on the rostrum were Chu Chiang, (Hui Yu-lu), (Liu Shen-yuan), Wu I-fang, (Liu Kuo-chun), Chen Ho-ting, (Kung Wei-chen), (Tseng Yu-ching), Chang Kuang-chung, (Liu Shu-hsin), (Chen Chung-fan), Liao Yun-tse and Wang Chao-chuan. On behalf of the Standing Committee of the Third Kiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee, Comrade (Kung Wei-chen) delivered a report on the work of the committee.

Comrade (Kung Wei-chen) exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four, their agents and active followers and those in their bourgeois factional network in Kiangsu in frantically pushing their counterrevolutionary revisionist line, practicing revisionism and splittism, and conspiring to usurp party and state power.

Their crimes and fallacies aimed at undermining the revolutionary united front and the revolutionary unity of the people in our province were also exposed and criticized. The work report also reviewed the achievements made during the past decade by the provincial CPPCC committee along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and under the correct leadership of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee.

To resolutely carry out the line of the 11th national party congress, conscientiously implement the spirit of the sixth provincial party congress, unite with all forces that can be united, and bring all positive factors into play in grasping the key link and running the country and the province well, the work report set forth the following specific future tasks of the CPPCC committee: It is necessary to continue organizing and urging patriots in all circles throughout the province to take an active part in the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. It is necessary to organize them to study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works, the instructions given by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the party's principles and policies, and current affairs and politics.

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It is necessary to organize them to strengthen the transformation of their world outlook. They should be urged to take an active part in socialist construction and contribute to building an industrialized province, realizing the four modernizations and building a powerful socialist country. Also, they should be urged to take an active part in all political activities and contribute to the liberation of Taiwan and the unification of the motherland and to the struggle against the two hegemonic powers--the Soviet Union and the United States.

In conclusion, the report stressed the necessity to carry out the party's policy of making overall planning and all-round arrangement and policy of the united front, be concerned about the work and well-being of patriots in all circles and give them timely assistance in solving their problems so that they will always be in a happy mood and can work with all their strength

On the morning of 24 December, all members of the CPPCC committee attended the first session of the fifth provincial people's congress as observers. They listened to the work report delivered by Comrade Hsu Chia-tun on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee. Beginning 25 December, group discussions will be held on the work reports of the provincial revolutionary committee and of the provincial CPPCC committee. The discussions will take 3 days.

A preparatory meeting on the morning of 23 December unanimously approved the namelist of members of the Presidium and the secretary general of the first session of the Fourth Kiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee. Comrade Hsu Chia-tun, first secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. He said: This plenum is of prime importance. More members than ever are attending this plenum, and they are all happy. In particular, many older members are attending this plenum. This shows the unity and prosperity of our country. He added: In view of the fact that many older members are not in very good health, I suggest that their activities not be scheduled too tightly. I hope that all comrades will look after each other, be concerned about each other's health, and see to it that the plenum will be a success in every respect.

Closing Session

OW010535Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Summary] "The first plenum of the Fourth Kiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee concluded victoriously on the morning of 29 December. The committee members pledged to fully develop the role of the revolutionary united front and make greater contributions to building Kiangsu into a socialist industrial province and to realizing China's four modernizations. They are determined that when they return to their home posts they will join the masses in seriously implementing the resolutions of the first session of the Fifth Kiangsu Provincial People's Congress and the first plenum of the Fourth Kiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee.

"They also are determined to better organize and encourage the various patriotic and democratic political parties, mass organizations and patriotic personages of various circles to unreservedly offer their talents and abilities during the remaining years of their lives to the mass movements of learning from Taching and Tachai and to the promotion of scientific, educational, health, physical culture and cultural work.

"The committee members also pledged to contribute to the liberation of Taiwan and the unification of the motherland."

The first plenum unanimously elected the chairman, vice chairmen, Standing Committee members and secretary general of the Fourth Kiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee. It also adopted the work report of the Standing Committee of the Third Kiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee and the resolutions of the first plenum of the Fourth Kiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee. "Comrade Hsu Chia-tun delivered a speech at the closing ceremony."

Hsu Chia-tun Speech

OW010612Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Text of speech by Hsu Chia-tun, first secretary of Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, at 29 December conclusion of first session of Fourth Kiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Coincidentally, this session occurred at the time of the 84th birthday anniversary of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. Thus, we solemnly held commemorative ceremonies and conscientiously studied the newly published, brilliant works of Chairman Mao--"China Will Take a Giant Stride Forward" and "A Letter on Arm Mechanization"--and were greatly inspired and educated.

At this session we reviewed our fighting course since the Third Kiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee was formed. Everyone cherished their boundless memories of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou as well as their boundless, warm love for the wise leader Chairman Hua. Chairman Mao's banner is a banner of victory for the people of China. Chairman Hua emphatically pointed out: "We must hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and resolutely defend it. This is the sacred duty of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in our country, the political basis on which we fight in unity and continue the revolution, and the guarantee of the triumphant advance of our socialist cause and the revolutionary cause of the international proletariat."

When Chairman Mao was alive we rallied under his banner and, through protracted and extremely arduous struggle, we won complete victory in the new democratic revolution as well as great victory in socialist revolution and construction. Now that Chairman Mao has died, it is more necessary for us to hold his banner high. We should never forget this sacred duty or deviate from this political basis at any time.

Chairman Mao's brilliant thoughts and policy on the united front will forever be our guiding ideology for doing a good job in the party's united front work. Our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou always personally, resolutely and superbly implemented Chairman Mao's policy on the revolutionary united front. Thus he made indelible contributions to the consolidation and development of the revolutionary united front and set a brilliant example for us. The nation-destroying, people-ruining Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao gang of four frenziedly tampered with and distorted Mao Tsetung Thought and unscrupulously trampled on Chairman Mao's thoughts and policy on the united front.

Carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has regarded the development of the revolutionary united front as an important task in grasping the key link and running the country well and has decided that people's congresses and CPPCC sessions will be held by all provinces and municipalities before the convocation of the Fifth NPC and the Fifth National CPPCC Committee.

Therefore, the convocation of this session is a victory for Chairman Mao's thoughts on the revolutionary united front, a victory for the strategic policy decision of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link and running the country well and a victorious achievement in the smashing of the gang of four.

The committee members and comrades taking part in this session were very excited. Some said that this meeting was a second liberation; others said it was like emerging from darkness into bright light; still others even wrote poems to express their feelings. This is really true. It was only due to the wise leadership of Chairman Hua that it was possible for us to hold a grand meeting like this, after a 13-year gap, in which we jubilantly joined the deputies to the Fifth NPC in discussing important state and provincial affairs. Isn't it natural that we should sincerely thank the wise leader Chairman Hua? All facts have proved that Chairman Hua is Chairman Mao's good student and successor and our good leader and commander. We must love him as warmly as we loved Chairman Mao and follow him as closely as we followed Chairman Mao.

We believe that as a result of this session, we will be able to further unite people throughout the province and patriotic personages of all circles and do a still better job in arousing people's socialist enthusiasm, implementing the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and carrying the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end.

As a result of this session, we believe that we will be able to do a still better job in rapidly developing the national economy to a higher level in order to fulfill the increasing demands of economic and cultural construction and in accelerating the development of a socialist industrial province. We will strive to build China into a powerful modern socialist country. This session has conscientiously implemented the party principle of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision." Everyone has discussed whatever he wished to discuss and has expressed his own opinions; many committee members have made good criticisms and constructive proposals for our work. After the session we should conscientiously try to study and make improvements.

All committee members, all comrades: We have now increased our understanding, clearly recognized the situation, specifically defined our tasks and greatly enhanced our revolutionary enthusiasm. When this session concludes, everyone will return to his respective post. Following the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and in accordance with the present and future tasks set forth by the sixth provincial party congress and the first session of the fifth provincial people's congress, we will propagate and implement the guidelines of the first session of the Fourth Kiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee and, together with people throughout the province, study hard, continue the revolution, strengthen unity, work actively, build socialism in a big way, turn the call and demands of the party and the guidelines of this session into concrete action and make outstanding achievements on all fronts and in all fields in order to greet the convocation of the National Science Conference, the Fifth NPC and the Fifth National CPPCC Committee.

CPPCC Committee Resolution

OW012354Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Resolution of first plenum of Fourth Kiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee--date not given]

[Text] The first plenum of the Fourth Kiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee heard the work report of the Standing Committee of the Third Kiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee given by Vice Chairman (Kung Wei-chen).

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All members of the Fourth Kiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee also attended the first session of the Sixth Kiangsu Provincial People's Congress and heard the work report of the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee delivered by Comrade Hsu Chia-tun, first secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee. After extensive and warm discussion, they unanimously approved the work reports of the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the Standing Committee of the Third Kiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee.

Those attending the plenum studied Chairman Mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, his newly published, brilliant documents--"China Will Take a Giant Stride Forward" and "A Letter on Farm Mechanization"--documents of the 11th party congress and the wise leader Chairman Hua's important speech at the fourth session of the Standing Committee of the Fourth NPC. Thus, they were greatly inspired.

Resolutely supporting the Great Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the plenum held that this revolution was an important, pioneering action in the history of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a significant political revolution of the proletariat in opposing the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. The plenum maintained that the Great Cultural Revolution was absolutely necessary and most timely in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism. The plenum angrily exposed and criticized the ultrarightist essence and various manifestations of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao gang of four. It indignantly exposed and criticized the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang of four's agent in Kiangsu and the conspiratorial activities of their active followers who vainly attempted to create disorder in Kiangsu and seize political power amid the confusion.

The plenum participants expressed joy over the excellent situation which Kiangsu achieved by implementing the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link and running the country well, as proposed by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. They also were happy about Kiangsu's stability and unity, thriving economic construction and tremendous progress in science and technology, culture, education and health.

The plenum called on the various patriotic and democratic political parties, mass organizations and patriotic personages of various circles to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner; more closely rally around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua; study diligently; continue to progress; join people throughout province in following the line of the 11th party congress and in grasping the key link and running the country and province well; win complete victory in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four; greet the climax of both the economic and cultural revolution; rapidly build Kiangsu into a socialist industrialized province; and work hard to consolidate and develop the revolutionary united front, liberate Taiwan, unify the motherland and build China into a strong and modern socialist nation.

HSU CHIA-TUN HOSTS FOREIGN EXPERTS IN NANKING

OW021356Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 1 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hsu Chia-tun, chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, hosted a banquet for foreign experts and technical personnel working in Nanking on the evening of 30 December to celebrate the 1978 new year.

Chairman Hsu Chia-tun proposed a toast at the banquet. He said: In the past year, the foreign experts and technical personnel at various plants and schools in our province have, through hard work and tireless efforts, contributed in many ways to the construction of China and promoted friendship with the people of our province as well those of other parts of our country. Chairman Hsu Chia-tun wished them still greater success in their work in the coming new year. The banquet was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Also attending the banquet were Chou Tse, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Chu Chiang, chairman of the Nanking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Chou Kuo-fan, vice chairman of the Nanking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and other responsible persons of departments concerned, including (Tsao Yung-liang), (Fan Hsi-yu) and (Li Chia-liang).

HSU CHIA-TUN PARTICIPATES IN KIANGSU FARMLAND LABOR

OW310218Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 30 Dec 77 OW

[Newsletter on Kiangsu's farmland construction campaign]

[Excerpts] Responding to Chairman Hua's great call for vigorously whipping up an upsurge of farmland capital construction in the current winter-spring period, the vast number of cadres and people in Kiangsu Province's rural areas, with unprecedented revolutionary zeal and high aspirations, have launched a large-scale farmland capital construction campaign.

Recently we visited Kiangsu and traveled extensively along both banks of the Yangtze and Huaiho rivers. From the shores of Hungtse Lake to the coastal regions of the Yellow Sea, from the marshlands by Taiho Lake to the plains north of the Huaiho River, we saw the masses gathering to vigorously expose and criticize the gang of four or to build farmland capital construction projects.

At present the vast number of cadres and people in Kiangsu are concentrating their efforts on building small-scale farmland and water conservancy projects; harnessing local waterway and river systems is the central task. By 20 December, 6.39 million people in the province had been mobilized for farmland capital construction. They have already completed 860 million cubic meters of earth and stonework and leveled and improved the soil on 4.67 million mou of land. The campaign is unprecedented in both scale and quality of work.

Party committees at all levels in Kiangsu have greatly emphasized farmland capital construction and have effectively strengthened their leadership. Taking class struggle as the key link, they have closely integrated exposure and criticism of the gang of four with the movements to learn from Tachai and to build farmland capital construction projects. They have regarded these three tasks as one integrated movement.

One of the salient features in Kiangsu's farmland capital construction campaign is overall planning and implementation. Each county, commune or brigade has its own overall plan. Each has prepared three drawings--one showing the past situation, one showing the present status and another showing the future situation as visualized by current plans. These drawings encourage people to recall the past, review the present and visualize the future and to vigorously build the new socialist countryside with their own hands.

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Since the winter of 1969 the people of Suchien County have sincerely learned from Tachai and have rushed forward to catch up with Hsiyang County. They have regarded farmland capital construction as a great socialist undertaking. Over the past 7 years, this county has built over 4,000 li of large, medium-sized and small irrigation canals and ditches, 9,000 bridges, culverts and watergates and over 150 power irrigation and drainage stations. It has also dug 300 million cubic meters of earth, rebuilt all the county's irregular-shaped paddy fields into flat, square paddy fields and expanded the acreage of farmland which will guarantee high and stable yields irrespective of drought or water-logging to 800,000 mou.

Over the past 7 years the county's average grain output has increased 75 million catties annually. It has thus made 7 giant strides in 7 years. This year, despite low temperatures and dry spells rarely seen before, Suchien County still reaped a relatively good harvest. A main reason for Suchien's quick agricultural production development is its rapid improvement of conditions for agricultural production through vigorous farmland capital construction.

The Kiangsu provincial party committee has promptly summed up and popularized the advanced experiences of Suchien, Tungshan and other counties. Using these experiences, the various localities have set up large sample fields for building socialist agriculture. Each county has sample fields; each commune has model units. As a result, large sample fields of over 10,000 mou, several tens of thousands of mou or even more tens of thousands of mou now dot the landscape throughout the province. At present Kiangsu has more than 270 large sample fields each covering over 10,000 mou. Their acreage totals more than 13 million mou.

Recently the wise leader Chairman Hua personally visited Miyun County in suburban Peking Municipality to participate in manual labor at the Miyun Reservoir project. This has greatly encouraged cadres at all levels in Kiangsu. Following Chairman Hua's brilliant example, Comrade Hsu Chia-tun, first secretary of the Kiangsu provincial party committee, and other responsible people of party committees at all levels have gone to various construction sites to lead others in doing manual labor while simultaneously directing the projects.

At present the vast number of cadres and people in Kiangsu's rural areas are determined to rapidly promote agricultural production and achieve a bumper agricultural harvest next year by exerting great efforts and taking fast action. They are determined to achieve great results in the next 3 years in grasping the key link and running the country well.

PAI JU-PING ATTENDS SHANTUNG FINANCE, TRADE MEETING

OW020508Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Text] The second provincial meeting of advanced representatives of the finance and trade front on learning from Taching and Tachai came to a victorious close on 30 December after 7 days of meetings. On the morning of 30 December, a solemn award ceremony was held as part of the meeting. On behalf of the Shantung provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Pai Ju-ping, Li Chen, Hsu Chien-chun, (Chang Ping-yun), (Chen Te), (Liu Ping-lin), Yao Chih-chang, (Wu Chih-kang) and other responsible comrades presented prize banners, citations and honor badges to advanced counties, municipalities and communes in learning from Taching and Tachai, the Taching-type and Tachai-type enterprises, and advanced units, collectives and workers in learning from Taching and Tachai on the finance and trade front. The representatives unanimously adopted a letter to cadres and workers on the finance and trade front in Shantung Province.

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Adhering to a tight schedule, the meeting was held in a solemn but lively atmosphere. From beginning to end, it was filled with a warm feeling of militant unity. During the meeting the 1,500 representatives seriously studied the two newly published, brilliant works by Chairman Mao--"China Will Take a Giant Stride Forward" and "A Letter on Farm Mechanization"--and Chairman Mao's teachings on finance and trade. They also studied Chairman Hua's important instructions and the circular issued by the State Council on the convocation of the national urban and rural commerce conference on learning from Taching and Tachai. In connection with practical work, they exposed and criticized the counterrevolutionary revisionist line pursued by the gang of four and its manifestations on the finance and trade front. They heard and discussed the important report made by Comrade Pai Ju-ping, first secretary of the provincial party committee, exchanged experiences in learning from Taching and Tachai and discussed the various militant tasks of grasping the key link and running finance and trade work well and keeping pace with the great leap forward. They visited the department store in Tsinan Municipality and [words indistinct].

The representatives unanimously held that the meeting has enabled them to further understand the situation and their tasks and has boosted their fighting will and confidence. They believe that good examples and correct lines have been set forth for them to follow. They described the meeting as a mobilization meeting to usher in a new stage of the movement to learn from Taching and Tachai on Shantung's finance and trade front, to bring about a leap forward on the finance and trade front, and to help the finance and trade front contribute to rapid national economic development and modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology. The representatives pledged determination to implement the guidelines of the meeting well and to mobilize the province's finance and trade front to hold still higher Chairman Mao's great banner, closely follow the strategic plan of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, adhere to the line of the 11th national party congress, conduct thorough criticism of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four, eliminate its pernicious influence on the finance and trade front, work hard to effect an all-round leap forward in the national economy, and make outstanding achievements to greet the national urban and rural commerce conference on learning from Taching and Tachai.

BRIEFS

FUKIEN CELEBRATES MAO'S BIRTHDAY--On the evening of 26 December, the Propaganda Department of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial Culture Bureau held a soiree to celebrate Chairman Mao's birthday. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees Liao Chih-kao, Ma Hsing-yuan, Chiang Li-yin, Lin I-hsin, Chin Chao-tien, Wu Hung-hsiang, Hsu Ya, (Tung Te-chih) and (Pai Chih-min) and others; responsible comrades of the Foochow PLA units Chu Shao-ching, Lung Fei-hu, Liao Hai-kuang, Chang Hsien-yang and Shih I-chen; and other leading comrades of the leading organs of the Foochow PLA units, the Fukien Provincial Military District, the provincial organs, all departments, committees, offices and bureaus, and Foochow municipal party, government and military attended the soiree. Some 1,000 people from all walks of life were also present. [Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 27 Dec 77 HK]

HUPEH PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OPENS, ELECTS PRESIDUM

HK310330Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Dec 77 HK

[Summary] The first session of the Fifth Hupeh Provincial People's Congress opened in the Hungshan hall, Wuchang, on 30 December. Comrade Han Ning-fu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the congress Presidium, presided. Present at the ceremony were Chen Pi-hsien, Chang Yu-hua, Han Ning-fu, Wang Ko-wen and Ku Ta-chun, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee; and Wang Chao-chu, Jao Hsing-li and Chen Ai-o, members and alternative members of the CCP Central Committee who are in Wuhan. The congress is being attended by 1,132 delegates, representative of the more than 40 million people of Hupeh.

Comrade Chen Pi-hsien, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee and first vice chairman of the congress Presidium, delivered a work report on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee. He said: [begin recording] "The guiding ideology of this congress is to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua and, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, resolutely implement the line of the 11th party congress, grasp the key link in running the country and Hupeh well, continue the revolution, unite all forces which can be united, mobilize all positive factors, strive to fulfill all the combat tasks put forward by the 11th party congress, attain the demand of achieving great success in 3 years, grasp the key link in running the country well, and build China into a powerful and modern socialist state before the end of the century. In accordance with the decision of the provincial CCP committee, I will now deliver the work report on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee." [end recording]

Comrade Chen Pi-hsien reviewed the successes achieved by the province since the Great Cultural Revolution and especially since the gang of four were smashed. He exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four and their black ace generals in Hupeh in interfering with and sabotaging work in the province, outlined the current fine situation and put forward the short-term and long-term construction plans for the province in the next 23 years.

He said: "With regard to the work of the revolutionary committee, what is the main experience and lesson? The most fundamental thing is that we must always hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and resolutely defend it." "The tasks facing us are glorious and arduous. In order to win victory in this battle we must make tremendous efforts. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the State Council, we must carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the State Council, we must take class struggle as the key link; grasp the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously; still more closely integrate the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four with the mass movements to learn from Taching and Tachai; better organize the activism evoked among the cadres and masses as a result of exposing and criticizing the gang of four; go all out; aim high; achieve greater, faster, better and more economic results in building socialism, and rapidly boost the national economy in our province.

"Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the State Council, we must resolutely implement the spirit of the notice of the party Central Committee on convening the National Science Conference and strive to promote science in the province. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the State Council, we must vigorously develop socialist culture, education and public health.

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"Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the State Council, we must strengthen the people's state apparatus and effectively defend socialist revolution and construction.

"Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the State Council, we must do a good job of building our political power, rectify and build well the leadership groups of the revolutionary committees of the province, prefectures, municipalities, counties and communes, and give full play to the role of the revolutionary committee."

The congress held a preparatory meeting on 29 December which elected the Presidium. The chairman of the Presidium is Chao Hsin-chu, the first vice chairman is Chen Pi-hsien, the vice chairmen are Han Ning-fu, Ku Ta-chun, Chang Hsiu-lung, Li Fu-chuan, Ting Feng-ying, Hsia Shih-hou, Hsu Tao-chi, (Lin Shao-nan) and (Chu Fang-chih), and the secretary general is Han Ning-fu. The meeting approved the agenda of the congress and the report delivered by Comrade Ku Ta-chun on behalf of the congress credentials committee.

WUHAN PLA AIR FORCE CONGRESS CONCLUDES 27 DEC

HK020620Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 77 HK

[Text] The congress of the progressive units and individuals of the air force of the Wuhan PLA units in learning from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company completely fulfilled its various tasks and victoriously concluded on 27 December. Li Hua-min and Kung Ching-te, leading comrades of the Wuhan PLA units; Tang Chiao, (?Lang Fa-kun), (Wang Tzu-yun), (Chu Chi-hsiu), (Chen Shu) and Hsieh Tzu-chun, responsible comrades of the leadership organs of the Wuhan PLA units, the artillery of the Wuhan PLA units, the Hupeh Military District and the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee; (Li Yung-tai), Wang Te-kuei, (Huang Ching-chen), (Li Sheng-tai), Fang Ming, (Hsung Tzu-tan), Wei Ching-lien, (Liu Shang-hua), (Kao Yun-lung) and (Fang Huai), leading comrades of the air force of the Wuhan PLA units; and responsible comrades of the leadership organs of the air force of the Wuhan PLA units attended the closing ceremony.

Comrade Fang Ming, deputy commander of the air force of the Wuhan PLA units, read the decision of the party committee of the air force of the Wuhan PLA units on setting up standard-bearers and on commending the progressive units and individuals. Comrade (Li Yung-tai), commander of the air force of the Wuhan PLA units, delivered the closing speech.

BRIEFS

HUNAN CELEBRATES MAO'S BIRTHDAY--A soiree was held on the evening of 26 December in Changsha to celebrate Chairman Mao's birthday. Comrade Mao Chih-yung, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and other provincial party, government and military leaders Wan Ta, Chang Li-hsien, Sun Kuo-chih, Liu Fu-sheng, Chao Chu-chih, Wang Chih-kuo and Tung Chih-wen and others attended the soiree. A meeting of some 1,000 people was also held in Shaoshan yesterday to celebrate Chairman Mao's birthday. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 26 Dec 77 HK]

KWANGSI LIGHT INDUSTRY--By the end of November, the value of total light industrial output in Kwangsi had increased by 19.14 percent over the same period last year. The output of 89 products including cotton yarn, hemp sacks, machine-made paper, salt, processed leather, cigarettes, bicycles, watches and shoes has increased over the same period last year; and the output of 40 products including salt, canned food, shoes, cigarettes, thermos bottles and candies has fulfilled the annual production plans ahead of schedule. [Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 77 HK]

SZECHWAN HOLDS FIRST PLENUM OF FOURTH PROVINCIAL CPPCC COMMITTEE

HK040820Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 2 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "The first plenum of the Fourth Szechwan Provincial CPPCC Committee was held in Chengtu from 13 to 22 December. The meeting approved a resolution calling on people from all circles throughout the province to closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua and work with the people throughout the province to build Szechwan into a strong strategic rear base of our motherland."

The Fourth Szechwan Provincial CPPCC Committee consists of 820 members including people from the minority nationalities. "The members attended the first plenum of the Fifth Szechwan Provincial People's Congress, listened to and discussed the work report of the third provincial CPPCC committee and elected 130 members to form the Standing Committee of the Fourth Szechwan Provincial CPPCC Committee.

"Tu Hsin-yuan, secretary of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee, was elected chairman of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee. Yang Chao, Chang Hsiu-shu, Tung Shao-sheng, Ku Chi-piao, Chang Hu-chen, Peng Ti-hsien, Shih Chu--female, Wang Ting-i, Jen Ching-lung, Lo Chen-lieh, Hsu Chung-lin, Ko-chi-mu-ku--Yi nationality, Chao Meng-ming, Chiao Chung-lin, Tien I-ping, Liu Hsing-yuan and Hsiang-yang-po-mu--female of Chuang nationality, were elected vice chairmen. Li Hsiu was elected secretary general."

Comrade Chao Tzu-yang, first secretary of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee, attended the opening and closing ceremonies and spoke at the latter. Besides urging the members to develop and consolidate the revolutionary united front, he also encouraged them to work hard, remold their world outlook and contribute to the four modernizations.

NEW SZECHWAN PROVINCIAL CPPCC COMMITTEE ELECTED

OW030220Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1131 GMT 1 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpt] Chengtu, 1 January--The first session of the Fourth Szechwan Provincial CPPCC Committee was held in Chengtu between 13 and 22 December 1977. The meeting adopted a resolution calling on people of all circles in the province to closely follow the wise leader Chairman Hua and strive to build Szechwan into a solid strategic rear base of the motherland.

The Fourth Szechwan Provincial CPPCC Committee is composed of 820 members, more than in any previous committee. Among them are members of minority nationalities including Tibetan, Yi, Hui, Miao, Chiang, Manchu, Tuchia and Mongol nationalities. The members attended the first session of the Fifth Szechwan Provincial People's Congress as observers. They listened to and discussed the work report of the Third Szechwan Provincial CPPCC Committee and elected 130 members to form the Standing Committee of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee. Tu Hsin-yuan, secretary of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee, was elected chairman, and Yang Chao, Chang Hsiu-shu, Tung Shao-sheng, Ku Chih-piao, Chang Hu-chen, Peng Ti-hsien, Shih Chu (female), Wang Ting-i, Jen Ching-lung, Lo Cheng-lieh, Hsu Chung-lin, Kuo-chi-mu-ku (Yi nationality), Chao Meng-ming, Chiao Chung-ling, Tien I-ping, Liu Hsing-yuan and Hsiang-yang-po-mu (female, Tibetan nationality) were elected vice chairmen of the current provincial CPPCC committee. Li Hsiu was elected secretary general.

Comrade Chao Tzu-yang, first secretary of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee, attended the opening and closing ceremonies and spoke at the closing ceremony. He said: "The wise leader Chairman Hua regards developing the revolutionary united front as an important part of the eight fighting tasks in grasping the key link and running the country well. He calls for continuing efforts to consolidate and expand the revolutionary united front while advancing toward the four modernizations.

"We must resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and Chairman Hua's strategic decision." Comrade Chao Tzu-yang expressed the hope that the members would study more diligently, work even harder, strive to remold their world outlooks, closely follow Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and follow the socialist road through to the end.

CHAO TZU-YANG IMPROVES SZECHWAN DISTRIBUTION PROBLEMS

HK240630Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 22 Dec 77 HK

[Text] The party organizations at all levels in Szechwan Province have grasped this year's distribution work on the people's communes as an important task and adopted positive measures to insure that, on the basis of the increase in production, the grain ration and cash income of the great majority of the peasants increase somewhat over last year and that their living standards show some improvement.

Under the guidance of the wise leader Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision to grasp the key link in running the country well, after strenuous efforts the cadres and peasants in the province reaped an all-round bumper harvest this year. Grain output showed a big increase over last year. New records were set in both total output and yield per mou. Diversification also showed a comparatively big development. This has provided the material basis for doing a good job of this year's distribution work in the communes.

However, in the previous few years, the gang of four pushed through a counterrevolutionary revisionist line and sabotaged rural management. The rural distribution policies could not be implemented. This affected distribution work on the communes and brigades and caused many difficulties for the peasants.

Hence, after the autumn harvest began, the provincial CCP committee specifically made arrangements for the work and issued documents on doing a good job of distribution in the communes and on seriously solving the problems of indiscriminate lending of money and prepayment and advance of wages in the communes and insuring that the distribution is made good. Comrade Chao Tzu-yang, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, conducted investigations in the rural areas of Nanchung, Yingshan and elsewhere. At the recent conference of provincial, prefectural and county cadres convened by the provincial CCP committee, Comrade Chao Tzu-yang stressed that the principal responsible persons of the party committees at all levels must get a good grasp of this year's distribution work.

They have now plunged into the communes and brigades to set up trial points and typical units to guide the overall effort. They have paid attention to grasping the following measures:

1. Seriously clear up cases of overdrafts and use of money for purposes other than originally budgeted for, and strive to make good the distribution. Through exposing and criticizing the gang of four, the various places have strengthened ideological education work for commune and brigade cadres, state staff and workers and their dependents. As a result they all understand that to repay debts owed to the communes and brigades is the bounden duty of the cadres, staff and workers for the movement to learn from Tachai and for consolidating and developing the collective economy. Many urban and rural staff and workers and rural party members and cadres who had borrowed money, run up overdrafts and used money for purposes other than originally budgeted for have set the example and actively taken the lead in repaying their debts. In the case of a few basic level cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants in genuine difficulties, they are handled according to individual circumstances and their debts are reduced, deferred or waived in accordance with the party's policy. As a result of this, right and wrong are clearly distinguished and the policies are clearly set forth. This has effectively stimulated the work of making good the distribution.

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2. In grain distribution, the province puts into effect "press the center and guarantee the two ends." This means putting pressure on all kinds of retention of grain and guaranteeing the state procurement quota and the peasants' rations. At present, the outstanding contradiction in the relations among the state, the collective and the individual is that the collective retains too much grain, affecting the peasants' distribution. In this year's distribution work, all places are strictly controlling the retention of grain by collectives and going all out to economize in grain. Apart from seed, animal fodder, grain subsidies for farmland capital construction and for commune and brigade enterprises, and the necessary grain reserves, all the grain retained is held after discussion by the peasants in light of the circumstances. No unit or individual is allowed to step up demands at all levels, make a lot of money by various subterfuges and use collective grain indiscriminately. The cadres and peasants are very careful in their calculations, consume grain in a planned and thrifty way and treat rich days as if they were poor days. Apart from those capable of repaying now, repayment of debts owed the state by the peasants is generally being deferred this year. As to grain borrowed from the collective by the peasants, cases will be dealt with in a discriminating way. Those in difficulties can repay in annual installments. On production teams where the level of the grain ration is rather low, no grain need be put into the collective reserve for the time being this year, in order to insure that the bulk of the increase in grain production is distributed to the peasants.

3. In recovering loans, banks should handle cases in a discriminating way and recover some loans first and others later. In principle loans made to the communes and brigades by the state banks this year should be recovered. However, recovery of the loans can be temporarily deferred in the case of backward and poor communes and brigades and particularly a number of communes and brigades in eastern and northern Szechwan where production was low due to numerous natural disasters, in order to help them to do a good job in production and properly arrange the peasants' basic livelihood.

The unfolding of distribution work throughout the province's communes has further mobilized the socialist activism of the rural cadres and peasant masses. Szechwan completed sowing its 50 million mou of wheat, rapeseed, beans, peas and other summer-harvested crops about 10 days earlier than last year. The sown area of wheat and rapeseed has been expanded by more than 2 million mou over last year. Tending of these summer-harvested crops is being done fast and well. The province is carrying out farmland capital construction work centered on small water conservancy projects and sprinkler irrigation. By early December, 37 percent of the province's total labor force was engaged in this work, 60 percent more than at the same time last year. The province has started work on 55,000 small water conservancy projects, 11,000 of which have been completed. Soil improvement has been carried out on 700,000 mou, including transforming slopes into terraced fields and improving low-yield land. This figure is 80 percent above the same time last year. Sprinkler irrigation projects are also developing rapidly. The province has started work on 86,000 water storage pools for sprinkler irrigation, 31,000 of which have been completed. The area under sprinkler irrigation has developed to 1.2 million mou.

KWEICHOW PLANNING SYSTEM RALLY DENOUNCES GANG OF FOUR

HK021135Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Dec 77 HK

[Summary] "The cadres, staff and workers of the Kweichow Planning Committee system held a criticism rally on the afternoon of 28 December to vehemently expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary political program dished up by the gang of four and their crimes in dealing blows at and persecuting the revolutionary cadres.

"(Chu Kuei), deputy director of the Kweichow Planning Committee; (Li Tzu-chieh), director of the Kweichow Reserve Bureau; (Fang Chih-hsin), deputy director of the Kweichow Material Bureau; (Han Chih-chun), deputy director of the Kweichow Geology Bureau; and (Feng Chu-hua), director of the Kweichow Labor Bureau, made criticism speeches at the rally."

They pointed out: "Because of their vicious aim to usurp party and state power, the gang of four elaborately dished up a counterrevolutionary political line that 'the old cadres are democrats and all democrats are capitalist roads' and directly pointed the spearhead of struggle at a large group of revolutionary leading cadres from the central authorities down to various localities. They wildly negated the revolutionary practice, which has been under the leadership of Chairman Mao for dozens of years, and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line."

"The black ace general of the gang of four in Kweichow and his factional partner in the planning committee system fully understood and actively pushed through this black program. They resorted to the counterrevolutionary strategy of 'besieging and struggling against the old men, forcing people to change the course and recruiting new cadres into the leadership groups,' causing the organs of the planning committee and some of the subordinate units to be paralyzed or semi-paralyzed and seriously sabotaging national economic planning work in Kweichow."

In conclusion, a responsible comrade of the Kweichow Planning Committee delivered a speech at the rally. He demanded that the party committees at all levels in the Kweichow Planning Committee system specifically strengthen leadership, lead the masses to seriously study Chairman Mao's works, the documents of the 11th CCP Congress and Chairman Hua's series of important instructions and, in connection with reality, penetratingly expose and fiercely criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four and thoroughly eliminate their remnant poison and influence in various aspects.

KWEICHOW DAILY URGES DEVELOPING SMALL INDUSTRIES

HK010200Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 77 HK

[KWEICHOW DAILY editorial: "Vigorously Develop the Five Small Industries According to Local Conditions"--date not given]

[Summary] The Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee recently put forward the combat tasks for vigorously developing the five small industries [iron and steel, hydroelectric power, cement, chemical fertilizers and coal mines] and for quickening the establishment of the industrial system for supporting agriculture to the party organizations at all levels in Kweichow. While doing a good job of grasping the building of large and medium enterprises in accordance with state plans, we must seriously and quickly boost the five small industries.

"In order to vigorously develop the five small industries, we must first further enhance the spontaneity of implementing the general principle of 'taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor' in developing the national economy." We must correctly handle the dialectical relationships between agriculture and industry and between the foundation and the leading factor.

"Kweichow is rich in resources and has very superior material conditions for vigorously developing the five small industries. Why is the development of the five small industries fast in some counties and slow in others? The key link lies in whether there is a clear concept of self-reliance. In some localities, people do not use the excellent natural conditions and they do not mobilize the masses to work hard to promote the cause themselves. They always 'look up expectantly and stretch out their hands.'

"This sort of mentality of 'waiting, relying on others and making demands' is the world outlook of cowards and loafers and will only waste time and corrode resolution. Given the current excellent situation of the emergence of a great leap forward in the national economy, we must change this passive situation and be determined. First, we must not wait; second, we must not rely on others; and third, we must not stretch out our hands and make demands. We must put the emphasis on self-reliance." We must develop very great enthusiasm and the five small industries as a great socialist cause.

"Socialist economy is a planned economy. In vigorously developing the five small industries, we must have comprehensive plans and strengthen leadership. The Fifth Kweichow Provincial People's Congress has put forward the targets of struggle for developing industrial and agricultural production and various construction undertakings in Kweichow at high speed in the next 23 years, the development plans for the current year, and the preliminary plans for making great achievements in 3 years. In accordance with the provincial plans and targets and in connection with their own situation, all localities and departments must conduct investigations and studies, give free rein to the masses, and draw up plans for vigorously developing the five small industries according to local conditions, each with its own characteristics.

"They must vigorously put developing industries supporting agriculture in the first position. They must vigorously develop industries involving raw materials, fuel and energy as well as the small industries which serve the people's livelihood, foreign trade and exports, and large industries. In order to meet the demand of 'getting the whole party mobilized to vigorously develop the five small industries.' The party committees at all levels must grasp agriculture and industry simultaneously and strive to learn how to do economic tasks.

"Vigorously developing the five small industries involves the planning, industry, agriculture, commerce, raw materials, finance and scientific research departments. A single department cannot do a good job of developing them. The party committees at all levels must strengthen centralized leadership and organize the forces in various circles. Under the guidance of unified planning, they must bring into full play the activism of various circles, really form a mass movement of getting the whole party to take action and vigorously develop local industries, and contribute efforts toward building Kweichow into a modern industrial province with coordinated development in agriculture and light and heavy industries."

TIBET FIRST SECRETARY ADDRESSES COMMUNICATIONS FRONT CONFERENCE

OW242216Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 77 OW

[Excerpts] In the excellent situation of grasping the key link in running Tibet well and rapidly developing our region's socialist construction, the communications front held a conference in Lhasa on learning from Taching from 10 to 17 December. The conference summed up, examined and assessed the results of grasping the key link in doing communications work well and bringing about initial success this year by the region's communications front. It was held to develop our region's communications enterprises with greater, faster, better and more economic results.

With victorious jubilation, the more than 250 representatives of advanced collectives and advanced producers and workers from the region's highway and transportation front freely discussed the excellent situation which has emerged after the wise leader Chairman Hua led the whole party and the people throughout the country to smash the gang of four in one stroke; summed up and exchanged their fresh experiences in learning from Taching and vigorously developing communications work over the past year by holding Chairman Mao's great banner high and grasping the key link; and studied ways to rapidly develop our region's communications enterprises and promote development of the national economy.

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During the conference Comrade Jen Jung, first secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee; Comrades Tien Pao and Je Ti, secretaries of the regional party committee and vice chairmen of the regional revolutionary committee; and Comrade Lo-sang-tzu-heng, vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, received the representatives of advanced enterprises and collectives and model pace setters.

Comrade Jen Jung said: The rate of development is not only an economic problem but also a political problem. It is also a problem of implementing the line of the 11th national party congress and persisting in practicing Marxism. In order to build China into a modern and powerful socialist country before the end of the century, it is necessary to rapidly develop the national economy.

In learning from Taching we cannot lower our conditions and standards, Comrade Jen Jung added. It is necessary to build Taching-type enterprises with high standards. Comrade Jen Jung called upon all comrades to do their utmost to increase production, practice frugality, reduce consumption and lower costs.

In receiving the advanced collectives and model pace setters, Comrade Jen Jung repeatedly encouraged them to forge close ties with the masses under the party's leadership and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. He said: At present, it is necessary to do a good job of fighting the third campaign of thoroughly exposing and criticizing the gang of four, guard against arrogance and rashness, and advance from victory to victory.

He added: You are heroes in the struggle against the gang of four, models of doing a good job in production and other work, and bridges linking the party with the masses. It is my hope that under any conditions, you will resolutely support the party leadership, obey party instructions and, under the leadership of the party, forge close ties with the masses and serve the people wholeheartedly. A proper balance should be struck between work and leisure. You should work scientifically rather than aimlessly, insure safety in production and devote all your efforts to the great party and great motherland.

Comrades Tien Pao and Je Ti, secretaries of the regional party committee and vice chairmen of the regional revolutionary committee, spoke at the opening and closing ceremonies of the conference, respectively.

TIBET PUBLIC SECURITY BUREAU ISSUES CIRCULAR

OW311010Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 77 OW

[Text] The Tibet Regional Public Security Bureau recently issued a circular in accordance with the guidelines of a circular issued by the Ministry of Public Security on unfolding "cherish the people month" activities in 1978. The regional Security Bureau's circular calls on public security organizations at various levels in the autonomous region to effectively carry out "cherish the people month" activities in 1978.

The circular points out: Unfolding "cherish the people month" activities is a fine tradition and work style of public security organizations and is an important measure to promote the revolutionization of public security workers. In carrying out "cherish the people month" activities, it is imperative to hold the great banner of Chairman Mao high, closely follow the strategic decision of the wise leader Chairman Hua and the party

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Central Committee, conscientiously implement the line of the 11th national party congress, conscientiously revive and carry forward the fine tradition and work style of public security organizations and do a good job in promoting good relations between the police and the people.

The circular calls on public security organizations at various levels to seriously implement the following points while carry ing out "cherish the people month" activities:

1. In the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, the cadres and policemen of various public security organizations, in the light of the actual situation on the public security front should mobilize the masses to jointly expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary crimes committed by the gang of four and their henchmen on the public security front and the crimes committed by that active follower and sinister cohort of the gang of four in this region in reversing the relationship of the people to the enemy and directing the spearhead of dictatorship against good people. It is imperative to relentlessly criticize the counterrevolutionary slogan dished up by the gang of four in their attempt to negate the fact that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line guides the public security work and that most public security cadres were good or relatively good during the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution, and their demands for the complete destruction of judicial and public security organs. We must effectively implement Chairman Mao's line, principle, policy and methods on public security work.
2. It is necessary to extensively learn from the (Tunglai) police substation along with conducting the movement to learn from Taching, Tachai, Lei Feng and the Harl-Bone 6th Company. It is necessary to commend model people and advanced collectives for their advanced deeds, establish pace setters and launch widespread socialist emulation drives on the public security front.
3. It is necessary to mobilize the masses to take part in inspecting public security work at the grassroots level and organize cadres and policemen to seriously study "the 3 main rules of discipline and the 8 points for attention" and the 8 main rules of discipline and the 10 points for attention for public security workers. It is necessary to periodically check the situation in implementing the party's policy on nationalities and in observing discipline. It is necessary to seriously handle and correct all problems.

The circular emphatically points out: Public security organizations at various levels should consider "cherish the people month" activities as important work in rectifying the ranks of public security workers, strengthening ideological and political work, promoting good relations between the police and the people and strengthening unity between people of different nationalities. Leading cadres should set good examples and all cadres and policemen should do a good job in enthusiastically carrying out this movement on the basis of their past achievements in carrying out the annual "cherish the people month" activities.

TIBET FIRST SECRETARY JEN JUNG HEADS DELEGATION TO YUNNAN

HK310215Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 77 HK

[Summary] The Tibetan regional delegation led by Jen Jung, first secretary of the regional CCP committee and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee; Lo-sang-tsu-cheng, vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee; and (Chang Chen-wen), member of the regional party Standing Committee and first secretary of the Changtu Prefectural CCP Committee, arrived in Kunming by plane on 27 December in order to transmit advanced experiences and guide the work of Yunnan Province. The 54-member delegation is comprised of responsible comrades at provincial, prefectural and country levels and scientific and technical personnel.

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The delegation was warmly greeted at the airport by An Ping-sheng, first secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Liu Ming-hui, Li Chi-ming and Chang Chih-hsiu, secretaries of the provincial party committee and vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; Chao Tseng-i and Hsueh Tao, deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee; Lo Kun-shan, deputy commander of the Kunming PLA units; Chang Hai-tang, member of the provincial party Standing Committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the provincial military district; Tuan Pao-chen, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and Wang Shih-chao, first secretary of the Kunming Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee.

TIBET, YUNNAN LEADERS ATTEND NEW YEAR LITERATURE-ART SOIREE

HK050115Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jan 78 HK

[Text] On the evening of 31 December, the Propaganda Department of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, the Political Department of the Kunming PLA units and the provincial Culture Bureau held a literature and art soiree in the Red Army Theater to celebrate New Year's Day and warmly welcome the delegation from Tibet Autonomous Region.

An Ping-sheng, first secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the Kunming PLA units; Liu Ming-hui, Li Chi-ming and Chang Chih-hsiu, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Chao Tseng-i and Hsueh Tao, deputy secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee; responsible persons of the Kunming PLA units Cha Yu-sheng, Liu Chun-shan, Lo Kun-shan, Li Ko-chung, (Wu Jung-kuei) and Shih Ching-pan; Chang Hai-tang, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the Yunnan Provincial Military District; Chin Kuei-hsien, Yueh Hsiao-hsia and Liang Wen-ying, Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP committee; Kuan Tse-hai, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee who was in Kunming; Chang Chung and Kao Chih-kuo, vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; Wu Chih-yuan, Chao Chien-min, Wu Tso-min, Liu Pi-yun, Li Wo-ju, Chang Tien-fang, Wang Shao-yen, Lung Tse-hui, Chang Tzu-chai, Chu Chung-hsiang, Li Ho-tsai and Tao Tung-ting, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; Wang Shih-chao, first secretary of the Kunming Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; and (Ho Po), secretary of the Kunming Municipal CCP Committee, attended the soiree.

Members of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees in Kunming; responsible comrades of departments, committees, offices and bureaus of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and of various universities, the representatives from the education, science and technology and literature and art fronts and the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, a total of some 1,000 people, also attended the soiree.

All members of the Tibet Autonomous Regional delegation, which is led by Jen Jung, first secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Regional CCP Committee and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee; Lo-sang-tsu-cheng, vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee; and (Chang Chen-wen), Standing Committee member of the regional CCP committee and first secretary of the Changtu Prefectural CCP Committee, now visiting our province, were invited to attend the soiree.

All comrades in the theater applauded when the guests from Tibet arrived. After the performance, Comrades Jen Jung, Lo-sang-tsu-cheng and (Chang Sheng-wen), accompanied by Comrade An Ping-sheng and others, shook hands and had pictures taken with the performers.

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[Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT 2 January reported that "in the past few days" the Tibetan delegation led by Jen Jung and accompanied by An Ping-sheng and Liu Ming-hui had visited the Kunming municipal hand-guided tractor plant, the Kunming tractor plant, worksites of farmland capital construction in Iliang and Luliang counties and worksites for harnessing the Nanpan River.]

YUNNAN DEFENSE INDUSTRY SYSTEM HOLDS SCIENCE CONFERENCE

HK040420Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] The first conference held by the Yunnan National Defense Industry System on Science and Technology recently ended in Kunming. An Ping-sheng, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Chao Tseng-i and Hsueh Tao, deputy secretaries of the provincial CCF committee; and Lo Kun-shan, responsible person of the Kunming PLA units, attended the ceremony and awarded brocade banners and citations to 26 progressive collectives and 82 progressive science and technology workers. Chao Tseng-i spoke at the conference.

The conference dealt with the excellent situation in the national defense industry in the province. The number of science and technology workers in the province is many times greater than before liberation. Some items of scientific research have reached or surpassed the advanced levels at home.

"During the conference, which was permeated with much realism and extremely great proletarian indignation, the representatives penetratingly exposed and vehemently criticized the towering crimes of the gang of four and their bourgeois factional setup in unscrupulously distorting and tampering with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, distorting the party's principles and policies, negating the scientific and technological achievements, oppressing science and technology and cruelly persecuting science and technology personnel."

The conference decided: "To achieve the great aim of modernization of science and technology of national defense, we must fully understand the importance and urgency of developing science and technology of national defense. We must penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four, thoroughly investigate the people involved in and events connected with the gang of four's conspiratorial activities, thoroughly smash the bourgeois factional setup, thoroughly criticize the true ultrarightist nature of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and their manifestations in all aspects, eliminate their remnant poison and influence and march toward science and technology. We must assiduously study Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's works as well as Chairman Hua's important instructions and the circular of the central authorities on scientific work."

"Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over scientific and technological work, include development of scientific and technological work in their daily agenda and regard development of the scientific and technological cause as one of the important contents of learning from Taching in industry."

"Science and technology personnel must continue to arm their minds with Mao Tsetung Thought and take the road of integrating with workers and peasants, work hard to transform their world outlook and establish the practice of pursuing studies for the sake of revolution and bravely scaling the heights of science and technology."

"The rear services departments must establish the idea of serving scientific research and production. They must be zealous in their own work."

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In accordance with the party's policies, the conference also rehabilitated the titles of a number of science and technology workers at whom blows were struck and who were persecuted by the revisionist line pushed through by Lin Piao and the gang of four. The conference discussed and worked out the plan for developing the national defense industry system in the province. The conference put forward the aim of achieving great success in 3 years and of realizing the modernization of the national defense industry in the province in 22 years.

BRIEFS

SZECHWAN METALLURGY--Szechwan's metallurgical industry overfulfilled this year's production plans a month ahead of schedule. By the end of November total value of output was 49.1 percent above the corresponding period last year. Output plans for all 44 major products were completed ahead of schedule. Output of iron and steel rose every quarter of the year. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 28 Dec 77 HK]

YUNNAN MARKS MAO'S BIRTHDAY--The Propaganda Department of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, the Political Department of the Kunming PLA units and the Yunnan Provincial Culture Bureau jointly held a soiree in the Red Star Theater on the evening of 26 December in commemoration of the 84th birthday of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. More than 1,100 people attended the soiree including An Ping-sheng, first secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the Kunming PLA units; Liu Ming-hui, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Chao Tseng-i and Hsueh Tao, deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee; Liu Chun-shan, Lo Kun-shan, Li Ko-chung, Chu Ying and Hsu Ching-shan, responsible persons of the Kunming PLA units; Chang Hai-tang, member of the provincial party Standing Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; (Ting Kuei-hsien) and Yueh Hsiao-hsia, members of the provincial party Standing Committee, Chang Chung and Tuan Pao-chen, vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; Kao Chan-chieh, political commissar of the provincial military district; Wu Chih-yuan, Sun Yu-ting, Chao Chien-min, Wu Tso-min, Li Wo-ju, Chang Tien-fang, Wang Shao-yen, Lung Tse-hui, Chang Tzu-chai, Chu Chung-hsiang, Li Ho-tsai, Tao Tung-ting, and Szu La-shan, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; Wang Shih-chao, first secretary of the Kunming Municipal CCP Committee; and (Ho Po), secretary of the Kunming Municipal CCP Committee. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 77 HK]

KWEICHOW LEADERS--On 1 January, responsible persons of the Kweichow provincial and Kweiyang Municipal CCP Committees Ma Li, Wu Hsiang-pi, Su Kang, Miao Chu-ting and Hsu Chien-sheng and other cadres at provincial and municipal levels participated in labor at a worksite near Kweiyang. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jan 78 HK]

YANG I-CHEN ATTENDS MAO BIRTHDAY SOIREE IN HARBIN

SK291125Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 Dec 77 SK

[Excerpt] To commemorate the 84th birthday of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the Propaganda Department of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee, Heilungkiang Culture Bureau, the Propaganda Department of the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee and Harbin Culture Bureau held a commemorative soiree in the theater of the Heilungkiang exhibition hall in Harbin on the evening of 26 December.

Present at the soiree were Comrade Yang I-chen, first secretary of the Heilungkiang provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and responsible comrades of the Heilungkiang provincial party and revolutionary committees, of Harbin municipal party and revolutionary committees, and of PLA units of Heilungkiang Military District, including Chang Lin-chih, Yu Hung-liang, Li Li-an, Wang I-lun, Chen Chien-fei, Chang Hsiu-chih, Juan Yung-sheng, Li Chien-pai, (Wen Min-sheng), (Yao Hsueh-jung), Chao Hsing-yuan and (Hsia Kuang-yai).

HEILUNGKIANG CONGRESS DEPUTIES, OFFICIALS VISIT MAO MUSEUM

SK291130Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Dec 77 SK

[Excerpt] With boundless respect for great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, deputies participating in the first session of the Fifth Heilungkiang People's Congress on 26 December visited the museum of Chairman Mao's inspection of Heilungkiang and three exhibitions on Chairman Mao in the period of his revolutionary days in Shaoshan, on his establishment of the Chingkang mountains as a revolutionary base and on his leading the Chinese revolution in Yenan. Paying a visit, together with the deputies, were Yang I-chen, first secretary of the Heilungkiang provincial party committee and chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Chang Lin-chih, Yu Hung-liang, Li Li-an and Wang I-lun, secretaries of the Heilungkiang provincial party committee, and other leading comrades.

HEILUNGKIANG LEADERS ATTEND BIRTH CONTROL CONFERENCE

SK030636Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Dec 77 SK

[Excerpts] Heilungkiang recently held a birth control conference. Yang I-chen, first secretary of the Heilungkiang provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Chang Lin-chih, Li Li-an and Wang I-lun, secretaries of the Heilungkiang provincial party committee; and Chen Chien-fei and Chang Hsiu-chih, Standing Committee members of the Heilungkiang provincial party committee, received delegates to the conference and issued important directives regarding birth control work. Comrade Wang I-lun delivered a speech.

The conference held that the status in birth control work in Heilungkiang, like the work on all fronts, is extremely good. Under the leadership of the party and revolutionary committees and with the diligent efforts of all birth control workers and the strenuous support of the broad masses of cadres and people, we have worked hard and scored great achievements.

The conference pointed out: In the past few years, due to the interference and sabotage of the gang of four and their sinister henchmen in Heilungkiang, birth control work was severely dampened. We must grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang to rule out all interference by the former principal responsible comrades, bring about an upsurge in exposing, criticizing and investigating the crimes of the gang of four and do a good job in practicing late marriage and birth control.

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The conference demanded: Party committees at all levels should realistically do a good job in birth control and include this work in the agenda of the leadership at various levels and in plans for learning from Taching and Tachai. All departments should regard this work as an important task and create a socialist new morale of taking pride in practicing late marriage and birth control.

Attending this conference were responsible comrades of the various prefectures, leagues, municipalities, counties and banners, of railway, coal mine, forestry, (farm), and PLA units, and of provincial level organs in charge of birth control work, totaling more than 150 people.

KIRIN FIRST SECRETARY ATTENDS MAO BIRTHDAY EVENT

SK291140Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 27 Dec 77 SK

[Excerpt] To ceremoniously commemorate the 84th birthday of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees and the Changchun municipal party and revolutionary committees on the evening of 26 December sponsored a literary and art performance. Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, other leading comrades of the party, government and army of Kirin Province and Changchun Municipality and responsible members of the Kirin CPPCC Committee watched the performance which took place at Changchun's Ishu Theater.

Attends Kirin CPPCC Session

OW040450Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1500 GMT 2 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpt] Changchun, 2 January--The first session of the Fourth Kirin Provincial Committee of the CPPCC was held from 18 to 25 December 1977 in Changchun.

A total of 395 committee members attended the session. The committee members also attended the first session of the Fifth Kirin Provincial People's Congress as observers. The first session of the Fourth Kirin Provincial CPPCC Committee elected 95 Standing Committee members. Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, was elected chairman of the Fourth Kirin Provincial CPPCC Committee; Yu Ko [0060 0344], Hsu Shou-hsien, Li Meng-ling, Wang Ta-heng, Fu Chen-sheng, Wu Hsueh-chou, Li Yu-wen, Yu I-fu, Sung Jen-yuan, Chang Te-hsing, Chang Wen-hai, Chang Kai-ching, Mao Cheng (female), Cheng Sheng-san, Tsui Tsai (Korean nationality), Liu Feng-chu and Hsiao Tan-feng were elected vice chairmen; and Yu Yu-shan as secretary general.

Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee, attended the opening and closing ceremonies and spoke at the first session. He said: The smashing of the "gang of four" has removed the obstacle preventing the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary united front policy and the launching of united front work. We must conscientiously implement the instruction of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee of further developing the revolutionary united front, include united front work in the agenda of party committees and strengthen the party's leadership over united front work. Wang En-mao urged all committee members to actively take part in the great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," actively take part in socialist revolution and socialist construction and make greater contributions to the motherland and the people. Yu Ko, deputy secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the opening ceremony on behalf of the provincial CCP Committee.

With personal ease of mind, the committee members held free and animated discussions.

KANSU ELECTS NEW REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE, NPC DELEGATES

HK030910Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 30 Dec 77 HK

[Summary] "On the morning of 29 December, all representatives to the first plenum of the Fifth Kansu Provincial People's Congress gathered in the hall of the provincial revolutionary committee to elect the new Kansu Provincial Revolutionary Committee and delegates to the Fifth NPC."

The representatives, entrusted by the 18 million people in Kansu, were in high spirits. They talked about the excellent situation throughout the country and in Kansu, praised Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four and vowed to implement the line of the 11th national party congress and contribute to the four modernizations.

"The election began at 0900. When the members of the Presidium, led by Comrades Sung Ping, first secretary of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee, and (Feng Chi-hsin) and Li Chao-po, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee, and other comrades, began to vote, the people in the hall were excited and applauded."

"The election ended successfully at 1300. By secret ballots, the representatives elected 109 members to form the new Kansu Provincial Revolutionary Committee and 54 delegates to the Fifth NPC."

HUO SHIH-LIEN ADDRESSES 4TH NINGSIA PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

OW030440Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1510 GMT 2 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Yinchuan, 2 January--The first session of the Fourth Ningsia Hui Autonomous Regional People's Congress was held in Yinchuan from 19 to 26 December 1977.

A total of 699 deputies attended the congress, 35 percent of whom were deputies of national minorities including Hui, Mongolian and Tibetan. The session elected the new Ningsia Hui Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee and deputies to the Fifth NPC representing Ningsia. Hua Shih-lien was elected chairman of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee. Elected as vice chairmen were Yang Ching-jen [2799 7234 0088] (Hui nationality), Shao Ching-wa, Ma Yu-huai [7456 3768 2849] (Hui nationality), Yang I-mu [2799 0001 2606], Ma Ssu-chung [7456 1835 1813] (Hui nationality), Ting I-min [0002 3015 3046] (Hui nationality), Ma Hsin (Hui nationality), Shih Yu-lin [0670 3768 2651] and Li Li [2621 0500].

Comrade Huo Shih-lien made a work report to the congress on behalf of the last autonomous regional revolutionary committee. He cited a host of facts to expose and criticize the crimes of the "gang of four" and their bourgeois factional network in Ningsia. He said: The bourgeois factional setup represented by the agent of the "gang of four" in the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region and individual leading members of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee, who actively fawned on the "gang of four," teamed up with the "gang of four" and their followers to vigorously oppose Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Hua and fabricated charges against Vice Chairman Teng. They pushed the counter-revolutionary political program of the "gang of four," reversed the relations between the enemy and ourselves, attacked and persecuted revolutionary leading cadres, and usurped leadership in certain departments and localities. They undermined the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture and sabotaged the year's cadre policy, the policy toward nationalities and the policy toward intellectuals.

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This disrupted the leading groups in certain localities and units and threw them into a state of paralysis. As a result, revolution did not progress very well and both industrial and agricultural production throughout the region declined significantly.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the large numbers of cadres and the people of all nationalities in Ningsia have actively plunged into the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." Thanks to the efforts made in the past year or more, Chairman Hua's demand that initial success in grasping the key link and running the country well be achieved in 1 year has been basically fulfilled in Ningsia. Staggering blows were dealt to the "gang of four" and the bourgeois factional setup represented by their agent in Ningsia; to those landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements and rightists who were hostile to socialism and who launched vengeful counterattacks with the support, connivance and protection of the bourgeois factional setup; and to old bourgeois elements as well as those who engaged in beating, smashing and looting and thus seriously disrupted social order. Public order has now been stabilized and the mass movement to learn from Tachai and Taching is vigorously surging ahead. A bumper harvest was reaped in 1977, showing an increase in grain output. The total output of oil-bearing crops topped 1976 by 30 percent. By the end of November, gross industrial output value in the whole region increased by 9.6 percent over the same period of 1976.

In his report Comrade Huo Shih-lien put forth the target of struggle for the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region for the next few years: In 1978, gross industrial output value and total grain output are expected to increase by a relatively big margin over 1977. By 1980, farm mechanization is expected to be basically realized. By 1985, gross industrial output value and total grain output of the Taching-type enterprises and Tachai-type counties built throughout the region are expected to double that of 1977. Throughout the region each person is expected to cultivate 1.5 mou of irrigated land. The hilly areas are to be built into oil-bearing crop bases which will also not only be self-sufficient but have grain surpluses. Pastoral areas are to be built into light industrial raw materials and meat production bases. By that time, the appearance of the autonomous region is to undergo a very big change.

In order to achieve the targets, Comrade Huo Shih-lien called on the revolutionary committees at all levels to do the work in all fields well in a practical manner and carry the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end. It is also necessary to do a good job in consolidating and building revolutionary committees at all levels, grasp revolution and promote production and accelerate national economic development. It is imperative to vigorously develop science and technology, culture and education and public health and strengthen preparedness against war and frontier construction. It is essential to mobilize all positive factors to serve the cause of socialism.

Through discussions, the congress unanimously approved Comrade Huo Shih-lien's report. The deputies pledged to unite with the people of all nationalities throughout the region, rally closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, raise the great banner of Chairman Mao high, implement the line of the 11th National CCP congress, unite in struggle, carry the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end and win new victories in socialist revolution and construction.

SINKIANG FINANCE, TRADE WORKERS LEARN FROM TACHING, TACHAI

OW031016Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 31 Dec 77 OW

[Excerpts] On 29 December, nearly 3,000 workers of all nationalities on the finance and trade front from Urumchi Municipality and other parts of Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region attended an oath-taking rally calling on workers on this front to learn from Taching and Tachai.

The rally was attended by Li Yun-ho, deputy secretary of the Sinkiang regional party committee, and (Li Chia-yu), member of the Standing Committee of the regional party committee. Comrade Li Yun-ho addressed the rally. He pointed out: In order to meet the future demands of the development of finance and trade, commercial stores and finance and trade units in urban and rural parts of this autonomous region must bring about a new leap forward in their work. To achieve this, workers of commercial stores and finance and trade units throughout the region are required to conscientiously study, propagate and carry out related instructions contained in the State Council circular, and to take effective measures to push forward the mass movements to learn from Taching and Tachai. These measures must take into consideration the actual situation in various localities.

Comrade Li Yun-ho said: We must firmly grasp the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four as the key link and carry this great political revolution through to the end. We must successfully carry out the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang and the ultrarightist essence of its counterrevolutionary revisionist line until its pernicious influence is completely eliminated. The gang's interference and sabotage has resulted in serious damage to the commercial stores and finance and trade units in urban and rural parts of Sinkiang. We must fully mobilize the workers of finance and trade units to thoroughly expose and criticize the fallacies and crimes of the gang of four and their two sinister henchmen in Sinkiang in order to gradually rectify all those points the gang turned upside down with regard to the question of right and wrong and to eliminate their pernicious influence from the commercial and finance and trade fronts. We must thoroughly investigate the individuals and cases associated with the conspiratorial activities of the gang and deal a crushing blow to its factionalist network. At the same time, we must educate the people in the party's basic line, and attack the capitalist forces, the disruptive activities of the class enemies, and all illegal capitalist activities such as embezzlement and speculation. We must prevent capitalist and other unhealthy tendencies.

Comrade Li Yun-ho said: We must uphold the principle of grasping revolution and promoting production, and constantly deepen the mass movements to learn from Taching and Tachai on the finance and trade front in Sinkiang. Effective efforts must be made by finance and trade units to improve their services. As the struggle to expose and criticize the gang gains momentum, we must adhere to the correct orientation, strengthen the leading groups and revolutionize the contingents of commercial workers. Efforts must be made to consolidate the party, rectify the work style, and put all enterprises in good order so that they can make up for their past losses and make profits in the future and improve their service attitude and service quality. Socialist labor emulation campaigns must be widely launched in order to fulfill and overfulfill tasks set by the state. We must tighten our control over certain financial and economic activities, put an end to extravagance and other wasteful practices, and continue to effectively inventory all warehouses. We must conscientiously carry out the general principle of developing the economy and insuring supplies, and gear all commercial stores and finance and trade units in urban and rural areas to truly serving agriculture. Only thus can we play a role in accelerating the development of agriculture and the national economy and in bringing greater prosperity to markets in the autonomous region.

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Comrade Li Yun-ho said: Party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership over the mass movements to learn from Taching and Tachai on the finance and trade front in urban and rural parts of Sinkiang. They must treat the efforts to carry out these two movements as part of their regular work. They must take immediate actions to solve problems as they arise. Commercial stores and finance and trade units in urban and rural areas must operate efficiently under the centralized leadership of the party committees. Comrade Li Yun-ho concluded by saying: Now all commercial and finance and trade units in urban and rural areas face an arduous but glorious task. I hope that those comrades who worked hard and did a good job in the past will continue to strive for outstanding successes in the future, successes which will be appreciated by Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the Fifth NPC.

Other speakers at the rally were representatives of the regional commercial and food-grain bureaus, the regional supply and marketing cooperative and the Urumchi Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

TAN CHI-LUNG SPEAKS AT TSINGHAI CPPCC SESSION

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[Excerpt] Sining, 30 Dec--The first session of the Fourth Tsinghai Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference was held in Sining 15-23 December. The 177 members who attended the session also sat in on the first session of the Fifth Tsinghai Provincial People's Congress and listened to and discussed the report on the affairs of the Third Tsinghai Provincial Committee of the CPPCC. The session elected 46 Standing Committee members of the Fourth Tsinghai Provincial Committee of the CPPCC. Tan Chi-lung, first secretary of the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Tsinghai Provincial Revolutionary Committee, was elected chairman of the current Provincial Committee of the CPPCC. Chi Chun-kuang, Kuo Ting-fan, Chang Pai-an, Kuo Jo-chen, Liu Cheng-yun, Hsia-jung-ka-pu (Tibetan nationality), Ma Lo-tien (Hui nationality), Cheng Wen-ching, Su Yao-liang, Kuan-pao-chia (Mongolian nationality) and Liao Ai-ting were elected vice chairmen, Kuo Jo-chen is concurrently secretary general.

Tan Chi-lung, first secretary of the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee, was present and spoke at the session. He said: This session must further implement the party's policy on the united front, on nationalities, intellectuals and Overseas Chinese and bring into full play all positive factors to serve socialist revolution and construction. He expressed his hope that people from all walks of life in Tsinghai Province would hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, implement the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, deepen the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four," and actively contribute to developing the excellent situation in Tsinghai and to building our country into a powerful and modern socialist country.

In their discussion, the members furiously condemned the towering crimes of the "gang of four" in sabotaging the work of nationalities and the work of the united front. They said: The "gang of four" twisted the party's policy on nationalities in an unbridled way in order to sabotage national unity, never conducted education in the policy on nationalities among the vast number of cadres and masses, refused to carry out the directive of the central authorities on examining the situation in implementing the policy on nationalities, failed to take measures to solve problems existing in the work of nationalities, and abolished the organs of the work of nationalities and the work of the united front without authorization. The "gang of four" also used a variety of means to obstruct, restrict and sabotage economic and cultural construction in areas of minority nationalities. They opposed the party's policy on the united front and raved that "there is no history of democratic revolution in Tsinghai. There are no democrats in Tsinghai." They slandered patriotic personages as "persons subjected to dictatorship." Some of the members, when speaking of Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's warm concern for and faith in them, were moved to tears.

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